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# THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 14, 1887.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Bunyan's immortal work, "Pilgrim's Progress," has been published in fifty-one different languages. A fine edition of the work which is sold at 1s. 6d. has recently been published in Japan, the illustrations being the work of native artists.

The great aim of public and private school-teachers should be to give their pupils such instruction as would learn them how to learn. If education is to cease when boys or girls turn their backs upon the schoolhouse then our expenditure for educational purposes is a mistake. Crammed knowledge always evaporates, but brain development sticks, and it is the brain development that is to be imparted.

Peace, good government and education are having their effect in India. The natives are now beginning to feel the invigorating pulsations of a new life and to awaken to a sense of citizenship in the empire. Representation of local government is now asked for, and although Lord Dufferin has discouraged the movement, an Indian parliament will be convened in the twentieth century.

We are accustomed to think of Venice as a semi-tropical city, through the watery streets of which the native gondolas are skillfully guided; but even in Venice, which, by the way, is nearly as far north of the equator as Halifax, frost and snow are by no means uncommon. During a recent cold snap the ice formed on the canals so as to enable the citizens to disperse with their boats. A carnival at Venice under the circumstances could have been *unprofitable*.

We are a long-suffering people, but the day will come when steamship companies will find that it would have been in their interest had they endeavored to serve the public more efficiently. In the matter of Atlantic mails the slow Allan boats have been tolerated, the quick trips made by the Parisian and Sardinian tending to alleviate public irritation. But we learn that the Sardinian, the second fastest boat of the line, has been chartered by the Inman company; and, as if this was not enough, the Dominion line, which has shared in the mail service with the Allan company, has likewise chartered its best boat to the Inman line. It may pay the managers of the Allan and Dominion lines to charter their speediest boats for foreign service, but they make a mistake if they think the business men of this country are going to be content with second-class boats for the Canadian mail service.

Some interesting experiments or tests have been made as to the relative acuteness of the senses in men and women. So far as sight and hearing are concerned, no difference was observed, but in the sense of touch that of woman was found to be far more delicate than man. The senses of taste and smell seem to be more fully developed in man than in woman, which fact probably accounts for the epicurean tendencies of the mankind, and for the immoderate use of perfumes both pleasant and oppressive by woman-kind.

The frequent changes in the French ministry are a serious drawback to France, and her leading statesmen now hesitate before accepting the position of premier. The present Premier, M. Goblet, although a man of ability, has hitherto occupied secondary positions in the cabinet; but were his abilities as great as those of his predecessor, De Freycinet, he would find it impossible to long retain the confidence of the majority in the House of Deputies, the many sections of that body coalescing and separating with a rapidity that makes it impracticable for a stable government to exist.

The British government for the past month has been occupied in the consideration of a county or local government bill. The old system of government through quarter sessions is anomalous, and the elective principle, upon which the Imperial Parliament is based, is to be carried into general application in county affairs. The question of procedure, Irish Home Rule, the occupation of Egypt and Eastern matters, will occupy a large portion of the session, and it is not improbable that the well-digested bill will suffer the same vicissitudes as other parliamentary reforms have before done.

John Bull has had his continental land appetite pretty well satisfied, but he still roams the sea in search of islands, the strategical position of which he considers important. Port Hamilton, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and Socotra, near the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, have both been seized by him, and now it is found that Britain claims the little island which controls the Panama Canal under construction. The French are indignant that the canal, which is a French enterprise, should be controlled by British guns, and the United States likewise feels sore over the matter; but John Bull presses on as before regardless of sleepy antagonists.

It is to be regretted that Lord Tennyson had not been content with the laurels he had already won. His latest publications have tended to injure his reputation, but his last effort, "Locksley Hall after sixty years," has detracted most from the Laureate's fame. To it we might well apply his own words—

"My passion sweeping through me left me dry—  
Left me with the palsied heart and left me with the jaundiced eye."

Tennyson's springs of inspiration have indeed run dry, and the buoyancy and hope which were evinced in the first "Locksley Hall" are sadly wanting in this second and latest poem.

Landowners in the North West will now be able to appreciate the advantages of the Torrens' Land Transfer Act, and we have no doubt, from our knowledge of this system, that it will be found to work admirably. Our provincial governments would do well to give this matter of land transfer their earnest consideration. If, by the introduction and adoption of the Torrens' system, they could save our landowners and land buyers from the loss of time, the expense and the annoyance, resulting from the searching of misty titles, and enable them to buy and sell land expeditiously and without unnecessary cost, as they would buy and sell other property; then would the people rise up and call them blessed, proving their gratitude by the liberal depositing of ballots for such benefactors.

## THE RESULT UNCERTAIN.

The decided gains made by the Liberal party in the several provincial elections which have been held during the past year, are regarded by some as certain indications that the Liberal Conservative federal administration will be defeated at the ensuing elections. This we take to be not altogether conclusive, seeing that the provincial issues which affected the several elections are not likely to play an important part in the Dominion contest. True, the Riel cry in Quebec, which has greatly weakened and may yet possibly overturn the Ross government, will do duty in a Federal campaign, and will unquestionably tend to reduce Sir John Macdonald's support in that Province. It is a mean, contemptible cry, one which can only be used with effect among an ignorant class of electors; but its potency in Quebec was made most apparent in the late provincial elections. Had Dr. Ross's government been charged with extravagance and corruption and these charges proved, the verdict of the electors would have been easily understood, but, as a matter of fact, previous to the raising of the detestable race cry, Ross had the support, in provincial politics, of many life-long Liberals. In Ontario the no-populry cry raised by the Toronto "Mail" has had the effect of increasing Mr. Mowatt's majority in the House, but had that

bigotted cry not been promulgated by the Toronto paper, Mr. Mowatt would still have been sustained by a handsome majority, there being in the premier Province thousands of persons who vote as Liberals in provincial elections and as Conservatives in Dominion contests. Of course it is almost impossible at this juncture to accurately forecast the result of the coming struggle, nor have we any means of knowing how the parties will stand in the Commons after the ballot boxes are closed; but, of this we feel sure, that a great reaction will have to take place in order to change the present government's majority into a minority. There is no great probability that any decided change will be made in the representations of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the defections must therefore be made in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. As before stated, we believe that the government will find its majority in Quebec reduced, but it is not at all clear that the same will hold good in Ontario. In Nova Scotia the parties are evidently preparing to fight out the battle on the old party lines, and as the conflict is likely to be a bitter one, it is to be hoped it will be short, sharp and decisive.

SOCIETY IN HALIFAX.

Strangers visiting Halifax, who have had an opportunity of seeing something of social life among us, have almost unanimously agreed that beneath the coldness and indifference of manner so observable in the upper circles of Halifax society, there exists a kindly friendliness and a warm hospitality which proves that Halifaxians are not all of the iceberg genius; but strangers visiting our city are frequently at a loss to understand the meaning of the lines of latitude and longitude which divide Halifax society into innumerable cliques and sets. There are first the religious parallels which, while they do not affect the relations of men in business, separate them as completely in society as if they were Parisians and Hottentots, and crossing these are the meridians, which divide socially the members of the same denomination, who attend different churches. But these sub-divisions are but secondary, when we take into account those resulting from the possession of wealth or family position, through and by which the entree is obtained to the Halifaxian's paradise, military society. The grades of this portion of the community overlap each other like the strata of the earth's crust, and the geologist would find in its study many points of similarity. There are those who hold that birth alone entitles persons to associate with the officers of the "Queen's army," while others appear to think that their ability to give handsome dinner parties makes it advisable for them to cultivate exclusively military society. Blue blood and sovereigns are unquestionably worth having—but it must puzzle an independent on-looker who observes the eagerness with which these social keys are used—by those desirous of being on friendly terms with the gallants stationed in this garrison. Among the officers there are doubtless many men of education and culture, in whose society there is a genuine charm, but the average officer in a regiment of the line is seldom the equal in any respect of our business and professional men, and yet we, with a full knowledge of this fact, persistently scramble for the leading social places, not for the honor of holding such positions in the community, but rather that we may satisfy our inward longing by falling down and worshipping society's army calf. The constant changes which are being made in the regiments stationed here cause renewed conflicts for place to be made with the advent of each new regiment, and so it comes to pass, that citizens and citizenesses who were leaders in the time of General —, find themselves occupying secondary positions since the arrival of Sir so-and-so. All this social turmoil is a mistake. Halifax is now a large enough city to have a distinctive society of its own—a society in which education and culture should be the chief characteristics, and a society—the entrance to which would be eagerly sought for by the officers of the garrison stationed here. As it now is, everyone laughs in his sleeve at the attempts made by his neighbors to improve their social position. Old time hospitality and true friendliness, although still with us, are fast dying out, and unless some leader at once undertakes the formation of a new and broader society than now exists, Halifaxians will, in a few years, be socially estranged, and ladies and gentlemen will have but a nodding acquaintance with each other.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

II.

A number of important city improvements have been completed during the past year, and some are still in process of development. The Mayor enumerates these, and we cannot do better than quote the list from his address.

"Of the subjects referred to last year which have since been carried out, I may enumerate: electric lighting of streets, etc.; pounds for stray cattle; additional police protection in suburbs; Catholic Reformatory for boys to be sent from the Police Court; increased number of fire escapes on hotels and public buildings; a general vaccination of school children and the public; repairs and renewals at Rockhead Prison; enclosing and beautifying square fronting the Exhibition building; new road and handsome gates at Point Pleasant Park; improvements and extensions of water works and sewerage; partial renewals of sidewalks, etc.

The Board of Works have also given special attention to the Grand Parade, and though hampered for want of funds have effected considerable permanent repairs on the streets, and are now widening that important thoroughfare, Bell's Lane, so much used by vehicles passing to and from the Depot. The Commissioners of the Public Gardens and Commons have increased the attractions of the former, and greatly improved the latter.

Of the subjects in process of development, the principal are the Graving

Dock, now well under way; the new City Hall; the Street Railway, which is in partial operation, and which is to be further extended north, east and south; and the construction of three new school houses in the northern and western suburbs."

It will be noted that the Mayor spoke of the three new school houses as being erected in the northern and western suburbs. Further on we shall have occasion to touch on the unfair manner in which the outlying portions of the wards of the city are treated. The property is subject to city taxation, but otherwise the districts are neglected, and in this respect the Mayor is justified in speaking of them as suburbs and not as portions of the city. Turning to the estimates for 1886-7, we find that the total amount of expenditure is placed at \$296,734.18, from which may be deducted \$22,630 estimated revenue, leaving the net amount, \$274,104.18 cents. Deducting from this the \$13,024 allowed for uncollected taxes, leaves the sum of \$261,080.18 to be raised by taxation, to which must be added the estimated revenue of \$22,630, making the total net expenditure for the year, \$283,710.18. This is an increase of \$16,548.18 over the taxation of 1885. But communities do not stand still and it would be a poor indication of the prosperity of a city if its taxation did not increase with its growth.

A comparison of this total estimated expenditure, with the estimates of other cities of equal populations would show that Halifax occupies a most enviable position; that is, if a false economy is not being practised, which we fear is the case in one or two particulars. In glancing over the estimates we find that only \$33,050 is apportioned to "streets and cleaning, and half cost horses." This, we think, is altogether too small an amount to efficiently carry out one of the most important branches of the city's service. The Mayor states that it is smaller now than it was fifteen years ago, and the neglected condition of the streets and sidewalks in many portions of the city, proves that double the amount estimated is required. Some of the main thoroughfares are in good order, but a walk through Albermarle and Grafton Streets, and the cross streets on the north and west portions of the city, would show a most disgraceful state of affairs. The sidewalks are in a still worse condition; parts of such leading streets as Hollis, Granville and Barrington Streets being greatly in need of repairs. During wet weather the sidewalks along Argyle, the upper side of Barrington St., and the majority of the streets in the city are often ankle deep in mud, and it is amusing to see pedestrians balancing themselves, and trying to keep out of the mud by walking on the curb stones. We were struck by the truth of some comments made by an old tar, who with a companion, was passing along the narrow brick walk opposite the Pentagon building on Water Street. The street was deep with mud and the heavy teams were splashing dirty water and mud on the sidewalk and over the unfortunate foot passengers. "I say, Bill," said he, "I have been all over the world, but this Halifax is the d—dest dirty ole I hever got hin." There was more truth than poetry in his remarks, and the time has come to remedy the evil. In winter snow and ice are allowed to accumulate to an entirely unwarranted extent and many serious accidents are the consequences. We should awaken to the fact that this city has now become the winterport of the Dominion, and that as soon as the short line is completed, it is destined to attain to a great size. It is the part of wisdom to provide in advance for a large increase in population. Legislation is needed and it should be provided at the coming session of the local parliament. Wards 1, 2, 5, 6 are altogether too large, and a line along Robie Street should be made their western boundaries. What might be called the tail ends of these wards are sadly neglected. The tail cannot wag the head, and in consequence the eastern part of the wards receive an entirely unfair share of the money expended." The best remedy would be to increase the number of wards in the city to eight, that portion of the city west of Robie Street being divided into two new wards. A third alderman from each ward is about as necessary as the fifth wheel to a coach, and the number should be reduced to two, or sixteen in all. This would give the western and northern sections of the city fair representation, which at present they do not have. There is plenty of room for the city to grow in this direction, but the want of water, gas, good roads, sidewalks and other conveniences, that should have been supplied, has kept the population down. The residents have the privilege of paying city taxes and lately have received the boon of police protection, but outside of this little or nothing is done for them. Water is sadly needed, but under the present act the residents must guarantee the interest on the outlay, before the water can be extended. This provision of the act is absurd and should be amended. If the authorities lay the water pipes in the principal streets of the section, it would be rapidly built up and the taxable wealth of the city greatly increased. From a sanitary point of view this should be done at once, as hundreds of families are now depending on wells and springs of impure water for their domestic supply. If an epidemic should unfortunately break out, whole neighborhoods would be depopulated. Another grievance that should be remedied is the loose way in which land owners are permitted to lay out their properties. If the city has not now the power it should obtain it at once, and run regular lines of streets through the whole peninsula. Each property owner now lays out his own streets, and this results in no end of pocket streets that run nowhere and which the city refuses to take over. Many of these streets are built upon, and the city, while taxing the properties, refuses to improve the streets. In one instance, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood, it has turned one of these streets into a gravel pit. Mud walks are the rule in this section, and pedestrians find the roads the only possible ways. Why cannot the city supply cheap plank walks and crossings? The only possible virtue in the present system or want of system is that it really teaches every man to "paddle his own canoe."

Justice to the outlying sections of the city wards has drawn our attention from many commendable features of the Mayor's address, but we may take them up on a future occasion.

CHUCKLES.

"Some men are born great." Yes, but how some of them do shrink!

Sometimes mothers scold the erring boy for fear the father might hide him when he comes home.

"What makes that girl walk so funny?" inquired De Smythe of Browne. "Is she intoxicated?" "Oh, no! she's not intoxicated," responded Browne. "It's only her shoes that are tight."

Grace (whispering): "What lovely boots your partner's got, Mary!" Mary (ditto): "Yes: unfortunately he shines at the wrong end."

Rum and honey is said to be one of the best cough medicines for a family. The wife can use her share of it—the honey—while the husband, with his usual self-sacrificing devotion, gets away with the nasty rum.

"There are various keys," said one man to another, "such as sul-key, bul-key, and ris-key, but the only key to your heart is Su-key." "It may be so," replied the other, "but I defy anything to reach your heart but whis-key."

A gentleman's linen call, directed to the owner and stamped with a penny stamp, recently went through the post office. It bore this message: "Please call and pay your washing bill. Your Landress."

"My dear," said a husband in startling tones, after awakening his wife in the night. "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, then, for goodness sake lie still, or it may come up."

M. deB. has been a widower for a week. The undertaker puts in his bill. Carriages, mutes, gloves, and all the paraphernalia represented an outlay of 15,000f. "It's very dear!" he exclaims. "Nonsense," suggests a friend, "your wife would have expended cheerfully twice as much on you."

"What is your name?" asked a teacher of a boy. "My name is Jule," was the reply; whereupon the teacher impressively said, "You should have said 'Julius, sir.' And now, my lad," turning to another boy, "what is your name?" "Baltous, sir."

An Indian chief who was visiting Washington at government expense, was introduced to a senator recently, who has a very bald head. The chief looked at him some moments with great interest. Finally he said: "Ugh! where you fight Injun some time?"

Magistrate—"You say you are a tourist?"—Prisoner—"Yes, sir. I love nature in all her radiant beauty—" Magistrate (nastily)—"Never mind that! How much money have you about your clothes?" Prisoner—"Seventy-five cents." Magistrate (severely)—"Then I shall commit you as a tramp. We draw the line between tourists and tramps at one dollar."

Scene: Baker's shop. Enter little boy. "Please I want two now loaves." He tenders fivepence in payment. Hard shopwoman: "The bread has risen a halfpenny. You haven't brought enough." Little boy, after a moment's pause: "That's all mother gave me. When did it go up?" Hard shopwoman: "To-day." Little boy: "Then, please, I'll take two of yesterday's bakin'."

"Fanny, dear," said a bashful lover to the six-year-old niece of the goddess he would fain propose to, "will you give me your aunt? I'll give you a doll for her?" "Oh, yes," said the little one, clapping her hands in glee; "but hadn't you better give me two and take two of them." The little fairy's answer overcame all restraint, and the happy day is fixed. Somehow, Fanny is more spoiled than ever.

"Ah, old fellow," said a gentleman, meeting another in the street, "so you are married at last. Allow me to congratulate you, for I hear you have an excellent and accomplished wife." "I have, indeed," was the reply; "she is so. Accomplished! why, sir, she is perfectly at home in literature, at home in music, at home in art, at home in science—in short, at home everywhere, except—" "Except what?" "Except at home."

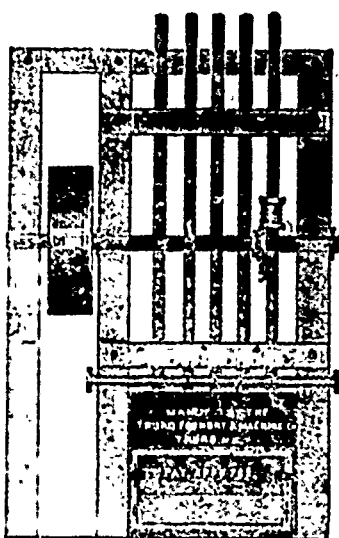
Rural Magistrate: "Prisoner, you are charged with—ah—loitering about in a suspicious manner, without any ostensible employment. How do you obtain a living?" Prisoner: "Your Wusship, I'm engaged in the manufacture of smoked glasses for observing eclipses—an 'industry'—(solemnly)—"an 'industry,' your Wusship, which involves protracted periods of enforced leisure!"—(Discharged with a caution)—Punch's Almanac.

A minister, who was inclined to be absent-minded, while walking one day, encountered a young lady whose face somehow seemed to be familiar to him. Taking her to be one of his parishioner's daughters, and not wishing to pass her without notice, he stepped forward, and, cordially shaking her hand, entered into conversation, expecting that her name would immediately come to his recollection. After comparing notes about the weather, however, and other topics, he had at last to confess, "Well, I know your face quite well, but I cannot recall where I have seen you before." "Oh, please, sir, I'm your now table-maid," was the unwelcome reply.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page sixteen. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with forty-five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Mr. T. B. Flint, of Yarmouth, has resigned the shrievalty and Mr. George H. Guest has been appointed sheriff of the county, Mr. Flint resuming the practice of law.

A number of studious gentlemen in Montreal have formed a society for the purpose of writing Canadian history. Twelve papers in all are to be submitted during the present season, the first commencing 1497-1608, the subsequent ones including periods of longer or shorter duration.

It is stated that the Dominion Government propose consolidating shortly two of the present departments under one Minister and creating a Minister of Trade and Commerce, under whom will be established a bureau of labor. The railways and public works will probably be the departments consolidated.

There appears to be no doubt that Sir Charles Tupper intends returning to Canada for the purpose of re-entering public life. It is rumored that Sir Charles will again contest his old constituency, Cumberland, but there are not wanting indications pointing to his nomination in an Ontario constituency.

Dr. Charles Doucet Casgrain, of Windsor, Ont., and Mr. Samuel Merner, of New Hamburg, Ont., have been called to the Senate, leaving one Ontario vacancy to be filled. Dr. Casgrain has been selected as the representative of the 120,000 French Canadians in Ontario. Mr. Merner is the first representative of the German element that has been made a Senator.

The Halifax dispensary has for a long time presented a gratifying yearly record, and each year proves that the directors and medical gentlemen engaged in alleviating sickness and suffering among the poor of Halifax are fully alive to the nature and importance of the work in which they are engaged. The following summary shows the practical work done through the dispensary during 1886: Number of patients treated, 4,150; number of visits and consultations, 11,941; number of prescriptions dispensed, 15,953; number of teeth extracted, 821. Mr. W. C. Silver, the directors and the medical officers are to be congratulated upon the success which has attended their labors.

Political matters are now the chief topic of club and street gossip in Halifax, and speculation is rife as to the probable candidates to be placed in the field by each party. Public opinion has already nominated Hon. A. G. Jones as the Liberal standard bearer, but wavers between W. B. McSweeney and Dr. Farrell as the second Liberal candidate. It is difficult to ascertain who are to be the candidates of the Conservative party. Messrs. J. S. Maclean and T. E. Kenny have been named, but it is doubtful whether political life presents any charms to either of these gentlemen. Messrs. Stairs and Daly will probably be the nominees if they will consent to contest the constituency.

Massachusetts has spent \$18,000,000 in soldiers' monuments since 1861.

The Senate has passed without division a bill granting Mrs. Logan a pension of \$2000 per year.

The orange crop of Louisiana is less than one tenth of the average crop. There will be none for shipment north.

The colored people of South Carolina own ten millions in property, while in Louisiana they pay taxes on thirty millions.

The annual rental of the pews in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, resulted in their being sold this year for \$27,861, which is an excess of last year.

The Cherokees want authority from Congress to tax the railways running through their territory, the same as the States, and to compel the roads to cease discrimination against the Indians.

A policy holder in an American life office having been bitten by a mad dog was packed off at once, at the expense of the life office, to Paris, where he became a patient of M. Pasteur, and was cured.

Officers of the Sub-Treasury note the fact that while heretofore there has been no use for pecunies in the South and South-west, there is now a great demand for them there, as trade is increasing so decidedly.

Ladies of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, have opened coffee-booths at the Ferries and the Bridge, where they provide hot coffee and bread, or a bowl of hot soup, or other nourishing food, for one cent.

A citizen of Minneapolis is building a genuine log house right in the city. It will be a big, rambling dwelling with queer corners and quaint windows; it will have all the modern improvements, and will cost \$20,000.

The Rev. S. W. Dike says that the Vermont law of 1884 requiring all bills of divorce to be filed at the term of court preceding that in which they are heard, thus ensuring a delay of six months before trial, is reducing the number of divorces in that State. In 1884 there were 202, and in 1885 only 94.

In 1870 the United States consumed 254,609 pounds of opium. In 1880 the consumption had increased to 533,451 pounds. Of course these figures are on the drug that passed the Custom House and paid duty. As much more was smuggled.

The report of the expert examiner to the South Boston Railway Directors is made public. Ex-Treasurer Reed's cash deficit was \$150,677, and more than twelve hundred shares of stock were overissued. Reed has been sentenced to State Prison for seven years.

A new industry has been started in Vermont for collecting the cones of the white or spruce pines and extracting the seed from them, which are then sent to France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, to renew the forests there that have been cut down. Each bushel of cones yields about two pounds of seed.

The New York railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. held its annual meeting at the Grand Central Depot. Cornelius Vanderbilt presided. He made a short address, reviewing the formation and development of the association. The reports showed the total attendance in 1886 to be 55,364, against 50,345 in 1885. President Depew delivered an address that was at times humorous, and serious at others.

Mrs. Adam of Youngstown, Ohio, is suing for a divorce from her husband because Adam voted the Democratic ticket. Just think of that! Doesn't it prove that Mr. Thurman's Jackson Div banquet at Columbus can find work enough considering the condition of the party at home, without going into other States for material. Ohio is the only State where the party is so bad off that voting its ticket is a legal ground for divorce.

A laboring man of Minerville, Pa., has patented a car-brake, which he thinks is much better than the Westinghouse brake. He says it can stop a freight car running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour in fifteen feet, lock the wheels dead in six or eight seconds, and stop a locomotive running at the rate of forty miles an hour before it has moved twenty-five feet. He has been offered \$75,000 for his invention.

In an excise case in the Tombs Police Court, New York, where a saloon-keeper was held for a violation of the excise law, his counsel offered as bail a monster diamond. Justice White at first refused it, thinking it was glass. The lawyer, however, explained and it was taken as security. It is the largest finished diamond in the United States and known as the President. It is 52 carats in weight, and is valued at \$45,000.

A bill of much importance to shipping interests is the measure now under consideration in the United States senate, which provides that owners whose vessels have been injured by a government vessel shall sue in the admiralty courts and recover damages. Hitherto it has been necessary in such a case to have recourse to a special act of Congress; and the proposed change is one which commends itself both as thoroughly sensible and equitable.

The Edison-Gilliland-Smith system of telegraphing to and from trains without a direct connecting wire—the system described by Mr. Edison as the "air telegraph"—is now in use on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, only a few months after the first test at Staten Island. One car on each train is furnished, it appears, with an inexpensive instrument, and induction is relied upon for carrying the electric current from this instrument through the air to the ordinary Morse wires at the side of the track. Construction trains on the St. Paul road are provided with these instruments and operators to work them. A construction train frequently has seventy or eighty laborers aboard, and must get out of the way of all regular traffic along the line. Accordingly, such a train has to be constantly moved on to sidings, in order to leave the road free for passenger and freight trains.—*English Mechanic*.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is laying down large quantities of burnt clay ballast on its Iowa lines, having put in some forty miles in ten-mile sections, besides a large quantity during the latter part of the season. It is said to give excellent results, and it is certainly not very expensive nor troublesome to burn, when the clay is at hand and other ballasting material is not. The Union Pacific, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph roads have also used considerable quantities of it. To prepare the ballast, the soil is stripped off for a length of 300 to 1,000 feet—whatever length of train for loading is desired—and a fire started with kindling. On this a mixture of slack and pea coal is sprinkled, then a thin layer of clay two to three inches thick, then another good sprinkling of coal, then more clay, and so on indefinitely, in the proportion of about one ton of coal to eight cubic yards of ballast. When fully burned the pile is about eight feet high and twenty to thirty feet wide, and from four to five months are consumed in burning it, a small gang of men being on hand constantly to feed the pile. One gang will ordinarily burn from 24,000 to 25,000 cubic yards at once, and its cost on the cars at the pit is about eighty cents per cubic yard. After the first rain the ballast is not dusty and it does not crumble.—*Chicago Times*.

The newest French book on "Beauty" makes a dead set against earrings. Mr. Stevens, on his bicycle tour around the world, has arrived at Shanghai.

The jubilee of the Queen's reign will be celebrated throughout India on February 16th.

The Austrian Jews are being expelled by the wholesale from Odessa and Wolosyska.

The Imperial Bank of Berlin has raised its rate of discount on foreign bills from 2½ to 4 per cent.

Cuba is suffering from the depredations of bandits. Valuable property has been burned and several persons held for ransom.

London.—The Japanese prince Komatsu has arrived at Berlin. He is accompanied by the largest train of attendants on record.

Advices from China say the Tsung Li Yamen have agreed to pay \$25,000 to the American missionaries who suffered losses during the recent riots.

The Russian military commission has decided to adopt the new repeating rifle for use by the army, and orders for large numbers of them have been given.

The wheat harvest in Victoria is 12,000,000 bushels, an average of 12 bushels per acre. The exportable excess is 150,000 tons, or 60,000 tons over that of the preceding year.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg is about to make a prolonged tour of Egypt and the East, in order to put an end to the rumors that he intends to return to Bulgaria.

One of the largest stores in Paris claims to have sold more than \$1,000,000 in gloves to American visitors this year, outside of the wholesale orders from importers.

London.—Mr. Goschen, the newly appointed chancellor of the exchequer, will contest the exchange division of Liverpool, the seat for which was made vacant by the death of Mr. Duncan, home ruler.

Numerous avalanches have occurred in the cantons of Lucerne, Schuyse and Uri, Switzerland. Several villages have been completely cut off from communication with the outer world. A number of houses have been destroyed and many cattle killed.

Benjamin Moore, who died in Berlin recently, left by will a reward of one dollar for every policeman reporting a case of cruelty to animals. His will enriched the Berlin Society for the Protection of Animals nearly \$100,000.

The French Academy resolved to petition the Government to revoke the decree expelling the Duc Daumale, on the ground that he has proved his patriotism by his gift to France of the Chantilly estates. A favorable reply is expected.

A private letter from Buenos Ayres, dated December 10th, states that the cholera in its most malignant form is raging there. The number of deaths daily is frightful. The dead are removed to the outskirts of the city, piled up like cross ties and burned to ashes.

A majority of the committee of the Danish Folkething recommend the rejection of the Government's financial proposals, and the reduction of the extra army credit from 9,300,000 kroner and 1,300,000 kroners. It is believed that the Government meditate the dissolution of the Folkething in view of these recommendations.

Captain McMickan of the Cunarder Umbria has completed 800 trips across the Atlantic, besides nine trips to India and ten to Mediterranean ports, having travelled in all about 1,900,000 miles, carried about 150,000 passengers, and having had the care of vessels and cargoes valued at \$480,000,000.

The fortress of Hakoi in which there was a French garrison of fifty men, and the town of Monghoi thirty miles distant, both of which are in Tonquin, have been destroyed by Chinese pirates; the massacre in the latter place being of a most barbarous character. The affair will probably create new troubles between France and China.

It is stated that in the event of war involving Italy, the pope, the ministers and prelates of the congregation, have made arrangements with Charles III. to remove to the principality of Monaco, a little independent strip of country six miles in area, lying on the Mediterranean coast within the French Republic, and under the protection of Sardinia. At the present time the Prince of Monaco derives his income from the leasing of the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. Should the principality become an asylum for the Pope, gambling would have to be abandoned.

A Vienna newspaper states that besides the free distribution of money to gain Russian ends in Turkey, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has obtained a strong influence over the Imperial fortune-teller. This person possesses the greatest influence in the palace and is consulted by the Sultan daily. The effect of Russian control of this personage's advice to the Sultan will probably counteract all other influences that can be brought to bear on the Porte. Enlightened Mussulmans complain bitterly of the Sultan's superstition.

"The state of things in India continues to give rise to much uneasiness," says the London World. "Russian agents are hard at work both in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces; the Sikhs are said to be dissatisfied and unsettled, and the proclamation issued in the Maharajah Dhulep Singh's name is another ominous sign of the times. The highest authorities on Indian politics make no secret of their firm conviction that a war with Russia within twenty months is almost inevitable. These disquieting reports also affect appreciably the Queen's spirits."

The New York Post learns that Lord Randolph Churchill decided to offer his resignation three times. The first time was when Lord Iddesleigh was just taking the almost incredible step of despatching Condee Stephen, one of the hottest Russophobists in England, to Sofia, to urge the Bulgarians to resist Russia to the last. This would have been simply throwing a lighted match into a powder barrel. The second time was when Lord Salisbury despatched a secret memorandum to Vienna, offering a fighting alliance with Austria. On both these occasions Churchill stopped the folly of the Government by threats of instant resignation.

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A. GOBEL,  
Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
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MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.

1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1887

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## RELIGIOUS.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Our *Mission News* has just been issued for January, with a memoir and portrait of the late Bishop Anderson, first Bishop of Rupertland. The number is filled with interesting and instructive reading matter, and is worth localizing as a parish magazine.

Rev. Canon Broch, M. A., President of King's College, gave the first lecture of the Church of England Institute course on Monday night. His subject was "Proverbs." The lecture was replete with wisdom. The reverend gentleman has a refined delivery and a polished diction. His compositions are models of pure and forcible English.

Rev. T. R. Gwillim has not gone to Lunenburg, but to Ayleford, where he will be, for the present, curate-in-charge.

The proposed Church-House has been formally adopted as the Church of England memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. It is to be built in London, and will doubtless be worthy of the occasion, as it will cost in the neighborhood of £250,000 sterling.

## BAPTIST.

The health of the Rev. F. C. Harrington is restored. He intends to go as a missionary to Japan in June next.

The Tabernacle, Rev. J. F. Avery, pastor, has been in existence twelve years. Since its formation 287 have been baptized.

The Rev. W. B. Boggs and Mrs. Boggs, formerly missionaries from the Baptist Church of the Maritime Province, left New York this week for India as missionaries from the Baptist Church in the United States. Mr. Boggs is to be the Principal of Ramapatam Theological Seminary.

From the last report of the American Baptist Publication Society, it appears that a large amount of work is being done by the society. The receipts from all sources last year were \$596,099. During the year 761,800 copies of books, tracts, and pamphlets have been published, exclusive of the various periodicals.

The basis of union of the Baptist Church in the Maritime Provinces and the F. B. Church in New Brunswick, will shortly be published for the benefit of the members and adherents of those bodies.

## CATHOLIC.

The Catholic Reformatory at Dutch Village is being enlarged.

The Catholics of Windsor Junction intend finishing their pretty church during the coming summer. The parish is in charge of Father Desmond of Enfield.

The cause of Cardinal Fisher, Sir Thomas Moore and 314 Catholic martyrs of Reformation times is being investigated, in order, if found worthy, to confer the beatific rite of canonization on them.

Rev. Jno Carroll of Chicago, the oldest Catholic clergyman in the United States, is 90 years old, 67 of which he has been a priest. He is a native of this city and was ordained here by his uncle, Bishop Burke.

## METHODIST.

During the past few months changes have been made in the interior of Charles St. Church. The vestry and library have been enlarged and improved, and other improvements made. Last Sunday special services were held in the church. The Rev. J. J. Teasdale preached in the morning. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lathern and others, and in the evening the pastor Rev. W. C. Brown, occupied the pulpit.

In the Western States 11,000 church edifices have been built by the Methodist Church since the close of the civil war. These churches have all been built in places where previously there were no other Methodist churches.

Some discussion has taken place in the Methodist papers as to the advisability of forming a Salvation Army branch in connection with the Methodist Church of Canada.

Efforts are being made to unite in England the branches of Methodism. Should the movement be crowned with success the Wesleyan communion would become, next to the Established Church, the most powerful religious body in the country.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

The last issue of the *Presbyterian Witness* contains a portrait of the Rev. Bruin Romeas Comingo, the first Presbyterian minister ordained in this Dominion. From a sketch accompanying the portrait we learn that in 1769 a Presbyterian Church was erected in Lunenburg County, and Mr. Comingo was installed as pastor. He was then fifty six years of age, having been born in Groningen, Holland, in 1723. He labored with much acceptance, and preached regularly until he had completed his 95th year. He died in 1820.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening last in Association Hall under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Mission Society, to bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Annand and Mrs. Annand. They will leave Nova Scotia about the 18th instant for the New Hebrides.

There are seventeen Presbyterian Sunday-schools in Montreal, with 355 teachers and 3,172 scholars. The missionary contributions last year were nearly \$3000.

Special services are being held this week in connection with the Presbyterian Churches of this city. They will be continued for two or three weeks.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The largest suspension bridge is the one between New York City and Brooklyn; the length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5,980 feet.

One hundred and fifty firms in Paris are engaged in making collection of postage stamps. Tuscan stamps dating before 1860 are worth \$30 each. A Mauritius stamp of 1847 fetches \$4, French stamps of 1849 rate at \$5.

A prominent insurance company in Paris has decided that persons who dye their hair or beard are for that reason liable to die sooner themselves, and has instructed its agents to refuse applications from such.

An oil broker received the following order from a lady who desired to make some pin money in oil: "Dear Sir—Please buy me 10,000 barrels of oil at 90 cents and sell it at \$1 10. Remit me the difference, less your commission. Upon the promptness with which you execute this order depends my future patronage. Very respectfully."

Somebody has utilized pot and other names, thus: For a printer's wife, Em; for a porter's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a tannery's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for a carpet-man's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

One is never expected to butter his own bread in England. The loaf is placed on the table, and the host, after asking if the guest will take butter, and receiving an affirmative reply, carefully butters the face of the loaf and then cuts off the slice. The bread is never placed on the table in slices, except at five-o'clock tea, and then it is already buttered.

In order to retain their virulence unimpaired says Duclaux, microbes must travel in packages of clothing, in bales of merchandise, or in the close, moist hold of a vessel. Exposure to the sun is fatal to them. The sun is once the most universal, the most economical and the most active agent of sanitation to which the guardians of public and private hygiene can have recourse.

M. Pasteur anticipates that bisulphide of carbon will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny per pound in large quantity. It is also the best insecticide known, and for this purpose may, perhaps, be useful to preserve wood-work in tropical countries. Some idea of the use it is already put to may be gathered from the fact that over eight million pounds of the substance are used annually to check the ravages of phylloxera. Carbon bisulphide, as first produced, is about as foul smelling a compound as it is possible to find, but it is capable of purification till all offensive odor is removed, and it is sufficiently pure in smell almost to mix with a perfume.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.—We learn from *L'Electricien* that a M. H. Dunville pledges his scientific reputation to the accuracy of the following observation:—If two glasses of water be placed, one upon the north pole of a powerful magnet and the other upon the south pole, in four or five minutes the former acquires a slight alkaline reaction, while that on the south pole becomes slightly acid."

ONIONS FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—Mr. Frank Buckland, writing on the subject of sleeplessness, says:—"Everybody knows the taste of onions. This is due to a particular essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case it never fails. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical."

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE DEEP SEA.—The President of the British Association at the recent Birmingham meeting having mentioned a sort of law which M. Faye, the French physicist, has signalled to the effect that the terrestrial crust cools more rapidly under the sea than under land, M. Faye has written to the French Academy of Sciences, pointing out that he has referred especially to seas communicating with one or the other pole, and whose deepest layers are at temperatures near to zero. He adds that the phenomenon remarked in seas which do not communicate freely with the poles is not the less existent. The temperature then also decreases with the depth, and the difference between these layers and those of continents at the same depths is also great, namely, about 15 deg.—*Engineering*.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF NATURAL GAS AND COAL.—According to an American temporary, 55 1/2 lbs. of Pittsburgh coal contain the same number of heat units as 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas. With coal at 1 20 dol. per ton, 1,000 feet of natural gas would thus be worth 3 1/3 cents. But tests made by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh, show that 1.18 cubic foot of natural gas evaporates 1 lb. of water from 190 deg Fahr. with the same boiler under which 1 lb. of the best coal evaporates 10.35 lbs of water. That is, 1 lb. coal equals 12.25 cubic feet of gas, or 1,000 feet of gas are equal to 81 2/3 lbs. of coal. This difference results from the expenditure of heat necessary to raise solid fuel to the gaseous state, which must be done before combustion can take place. In a house grate the loss on this score from using coal would be more than in a large furnace of a factory. Hence it is concluded that the greater economy in the use of natural gas would be in houses and small establishments.—*Iron*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## UPWARD.

How long those years of bondage  
That struggled to be free ;  
But oh ! at length they sang them,  
Those songs of liberty.

How rude that fetich worship,  
Those gods of wood and stone ;  
How grand the praise now wafted,  
To Truth's eternal home !

Thro' pain and thro' privation,  
Thro' turmoil, and thro' strife,  
To day man slowly climbeth  
Toward a nobler life.

Windsor, N. S.

AVONIAN.

## "IMPERIAL LONDON."

Smirched with soot, splashed with mud, choked with fog, depressed with miles on miles of sombre streets, dwellers in London do not think much of their city. They have hardly spirit to defend it against the contempt of bilious Frenchmen ; they growl at it themselves. Not very often, it must be confessed, do we hear a good word spoken of it by the many visitors who, nevertheless, seem to find it an attraction. Perhaps it may do us good to discover that here and there somebody can grow enthusiastic about it. In the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, of New York, there has been a series of letters from an American lady who apparently has gone to Germany for the sake of cheap and good education for her family. She likes that country and its simple and homely life, though she has some criticisms to pass on its narrowness of ideas and its subjection to Counts and to police. At last she comes to London, and she heads her letter with the words we have quoted in the title of this article. It is only the beginning of a rhapsody of admiration :—"The fact is, we seldom stop to wonder at really great things. Who thinks, as he walks, of the immensity of the sun or the heavens ? So with London ; her influence is so quietly potent over the whole world, that few stop to compare her with other cities. But let one be for a year or so moving around the 'two-and-six-penny' big towns of the Continent, and then come to London ! She so dazzles you by her magnificence, and awes you by her grandeur, that for a while it is almost breathless astonishment."

The astonishment is so great that the writer even admires our street statues. The British Museum, occupied her for a week ; and she felt at the close of it, "What is the use of trying ? If I am to see anything else of London I must stop going there." So she finds her way to South Kensington, and tells us that "all the typical and industrial and artistic collections of the Continent do not give you what is lavished here." Next she goes to Kew Gardens, and says, "We are in the land of the lotus-eater; let us never mix with care again ;" and after three hours of steady walking through beds of flowers, hot-houses of orchids and rare exotics, palms and ferns, she consults her plan and finds she has not gone over one-eighth of the ground ! Next to Hampton Court and up the river to Kingston. "Here was another scene taken from some fairy-book." But still more wonderful are the parks. "In the centre of London are parks whose immensity absolutely staggers one's belief. I will only refer to two, Hyde Park and Regent's Park—one a little over 400 acres, the other a little under. In these I did not see a single notice, 'Keep off the Grass,' all free as air to the poorest.

One evening, after fasting my eyes on the equipages and evidences of boundless wealth in Hyde Park's 'Rotten Row,' I strolled on a few hundred feet along the banks of the charming 'Serpentine' Lake, when I found myself in a crowd of the varietal street Arabs one could imagine—hardly a pair of whole suspenders in two thousand ragged trowsers. As I walked, wondering where this crowd came from, a little urchin asked me the time, and I told him half-past seven. 'Hurrah !' he shouted, throwing up his cap, and in less time than I write a thousand or more of those waifs were splashing in the water as naked as when they were born. Two jolly policemen walked, laughing, among the crowd as they scampored in, and boats stationed outside a certain line protected the bathers. A delightful sight it was ! Where, in America, have the poor such liberty ? I think I see in Central Park the savage police chasing the little Arab if he steps on the grass ; what would we think to have the choicest part of the 'lake' devoted morning and evening, one hour, for the off-scouring of the city to bathe ?

Then in Regent's Park is an avenue nearly a mile long, one succession of flower-beds whose beauty words cannot describe, not only open to all, but with comfortable arm-chairs and seats for any number." The police, indeed, in their contrast to those of New York and even of the Continent, seem to have impressed her very much. "Only an imperial city could form such a homogeneous army. They actually seem pressed in one mould—calm, attentive, answering in monosyllables directly to the point, then away attending to some other inquirer. It was at all times a real delight to watch them governing with kindness the crowds under their care—a contrast indeed to the brutal type of ruffians that too often act as policemen in New York."

Then she turns to the buildings. She spends hours in taking in from different parts the beauties of St. Paul's Cathedral : "Even from a distance, say Waterloo bridge, the dome rests so lightly that one would not be surprised to see it float in the air. Yet who mentions it, or hears a Londoner praise it ? So of the "Royal Thames Embankment—a boulevard three miles long ; cost 15,000,000 dols. ;" and endless other things, "any one of which in another city would be considered sufficient to call it great ; but here they are unnoticed or even criticised, because the city itself is so grand that no special attribute seems great." Thanks, kindly and gentle unknown

admirer ! You have looked on us with friendly eyes, and have found out in us more merits than we have perhaps ; but still some in which we may—when we think of it—honestly take pleasure and pride. You have done us good in recalling to us that in our huge capital we have a city that has no equal and that is worth all our efforts to make it still more magnificent. And may such a friendly spirit of appreciating what is good and great on each side of the Atlantic inspire all who from Great Britain or from America visit their sister-lands.—*St. James' Gazette*.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

The taste for crowding rooms with all sorts of ornaments, bric-a-brac and knick-knacks is on the wane.

To prevent dresses being creased in packing them, place paper between the folds.

Ribbon is the rage for decoration. A place for a bow is found upon nearly all articles of furniture.

To mend china or broken earthenware take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes of the consistency of cream, apply with a brush to the broken edges of the ware and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.

To take rust out of steel, rub the steel with sweet oil, in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslacked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woollen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

A fabric has been patented which is made insect proof by steeping in a solution of tobacco and cascarilla bark incased in benzine, then drying and steeping in tobacco, cascarilla bark and hot water, the fabric to be used in trunk linings, etc., as a protection from moths or other insects.

KITCHEN WALLS.—The walls of a kitchen should always be painted, and a light color is to be preferred. They will need washing twice a year, or at the most every three months. If they are plastered or kalsomined, it is a good plan to tack clean newspapers just back of the tubs and table, to protect the wall as much as possible.

WASHING KNITTED SILK.—The following is recommended as a good method of washing knitted silk articles. Dissolve a moderate quantity of white Castile soap in warm water. Squeeze the articles through water; never rub until they look clean, rinse in clear, cold water and lay in a coarse towel. Roll the towel up with the articles inside and twist until they are nearly dry. Stretch in shape and leave in a dark room until nearly dry. Take a soft piece of flannel, and rub in one direction until perfectly dry. Never use an iron.

A SOFT QUILT.—If coarse hen and turkey feathers are stripped up the two side plumes from the stem, and thrown into a bag, and the bag is rubbed hard between the hands, or on a wash-board, the plume massed together into a delicate downy substance, much of which can be used in lining comforters that will be found warm and light. A writer in "Harper's Bazaar" says that such comforters are equal to eider down coverlets.

FROSTED PEACHES.—Twelve large, ripe peaches, free stones, whites of three eggs whisked to a standing froth, two spoonful water, one cup powdered sugar. Put water and beaten eggs together, dip in each peach, when you have rubbed off the fur and rolled in powdered sugar. Set carefully upon the stem end upon white paper laid on a waiter in a sunny window. When half dry roll again in sugar. Expose to the sun and breeze until dry, then put in a cold, dry place until ready to arrange in a glass dish for table.

## A BIG THIMBLE.

As a rule the vast number of articles invented for feminine use and ornament undergo an illimitable change in form and style, according as that wonderful dame fashion—or rather her prime ministers—dictates, but the career of the thimble has been less erratic than that of any other article. The thimble was a Dutch invention of a very early date, and came into general use there in those days when Holland was a mighty nation. Its first introduction into England was made in the year 1695 by cunning craftsman named John Lofting, who seized on the idea and set up what was then considered a large manufactory—a small store-room and an open shed—at Islington, London. The invention speedily caught the public taste, and for some time everybody bought thimbles for ornament, not for use. Therein John Lofting gained exceeding profit. But when its advantage as an article of assistance in needle work came to be recognized, honor and profit combined to make John Lofting wealthy, and, of course, other and improved manufactories speedily followed.

It was first known as a thumble, from the words thumb and bell, and all records say that it was originally conceivable that it could have been of much use there. Then they were made only of brass and iron ; now we have seen them composed of steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, pearl, and even glass.

But it has remained for the King of Siam to outstrip all competitors. Having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles,



he was struck with their benefit, and determined to introduce them amongst his own people. Even in Siam there were fashions, but even in Siam there must be a female leader for such articles as these. But the King, being about to be married, thought he would make his bride a present that would solve the difficulty. The royal flower and in fact the impress of everything about the court is the lotus, in pattern of which the King ordered his present, and the Queen consort of Siam owns, therefore, a gold thimble shaped like a lotus bud and thickly studded with diamonds, which are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. As the Siamese language is by no means deficient in words and signs it may, therefore, be readily understood that the diamonds are plentiful and the thimble unwearably large.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### GOVERNMENT.

The simplest definition of this word is, "*The exercise of authority.*" When applied to a nation it signifies the form of fundamental rules and principles by which the people are governed. We naturally think first of the divine government, whose principles are manifested in Providence and Grace, in accordance with the revealed character and will of the Great Supreme.

But we wish to speak of government and governments as existing among the children of men. Its existence is coeval with the first man, and to this day has a personal bearing. And he who does not govern himself, is not fit to govern others.

Then comes the family idea; no safety or happiness here without government. Sir Walter Raleigh says, "A man must first govern himself, ere he be fit to govern a family; and his family ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth." Outside of Christianized civilization the world knows very little about good government, and not as much as it ought to know inside of it. However, we are thankful for its existence and operation in families, social life, and national affairs. There is room for much improvement in the exercise of delegated authority, but we seldom have to complain of despotism, coercion or cruelty.

The nineteenth century will not tolerate despotism, the one man power, as former centuries have done. Where the highest style of civilization is known, despotism dies. This form of government might indeed work well if a good despot could be found; one who would never err or do wrong. Such is the divine government. But as no mere man is thus qualified, we must seek another form of government. And we have it, a limited monarchy or aristocracy, which means government by the best, a privileged class. The aristocracy may be more limited than it ought to be, for the best are not always secured. Sometimes it borders on an oligarchy—governed by a few. Britain, in times past, has known more of this kind of rule than would now be tolerated. Probably there is not on earth a better form of government than that which now prevails in this, the largest and most populous empire the world has ever seen. It is certainly superior to Republicanism or Democracy, unless the majority of the state or nation be intelligent and moral. A good government can scarcely be expected from the vote of an illiterate and wicked people.

It is thought by many that the people of Britain affect the government quite as much as they do in the Republic of America. And doubtless the President has more power in filling official positions than either the Premier or the Queen of England. We might just as well say democratic England as democratic America.

Whether the sovereign or the people, or both united, govern there will always be less or more friction in the revolution of the wheels of government. There is so frequently "a wheel within a wheel," that it is difficult to ascertain the direction of the movement. The state or nation is sure to suffer, if those in Legislation Halls are characterized by selfishness and filthy lucre aims rather than by patriotism. Governments are prone to waste trust funds, and they dispense no other. There is no doubt about the fact that party government tends to political corruption. It was so to some extent in Shakespeare's day. Hear him:—

"O that estates, degrees and offices  
Were not derived corruptly! and that clear honor  
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer!  
How many then should cover, that stand bare!  
How many be commanded, that command!  
How much low peasantry would then be glean'd  
From the true seed of honor! And how much honor  
Picked from the chaff and ruin of the times,  
To be new garuished!"

There is doubtless less or more political corruption in all human governments, and not always most in the larger ones. Our Dominion government is young, but it is growing. But offices, with clerks to do nearly all the work, tend to deterioration. The high places of the world are not the purest. We want men to make our laws who have respect to the law of God, men of integrity, who can neither be bought nor sold. We have such, but not all. The people are in part responsible for the evils of government. "A statesman," we are told, "should follow public opinion. Doubtless . . . as a coachman follows his horses; having firm hold on the reins and guiding them."

We are grateful for a tie of connection with Britain which cannot be easily broken. Let it never be severed. But we can do without the Federation recently discussed in Halifax. That would be more expensive than beneficial. And as a province we can do with repeal. To go back into provincial isolation would be selfishness and humiliating retrogression.

ALPHA.

LaHave, 1887.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### STRAY SHOTS.

The latest absurdity of fanaticism comes from a village not far from Halifax. An "unco guid" woman of this place has been holding forth on Temperance (so mis-called) and tells the young fry of her audience that it is wicked and dangerous to eat grapes or raisins, as they may beget a taste for wine. Surely the force of folly could no further go!

The force of impudence, however, impelled by ignorance, bigotry, and the ludicrous spiritual pride of these two, goes quite as far. The village in question has been afflicted for the last two years or more with the obnoxious activity of an obscure sect whose self sufficiency is perfect, being in that respect on a par with its gross ignorance. One of the pleasant conceits of its hierarchy, or adepts, is their certain knowledge of their own salvation, and their equally confident assurance that no one but themselves, and such as they "convert," can be "saved." One female of this agreeable folk established a Sunday school, and gathered in some children, whose parents were not of the "elect." These she exhorted to pray for their "unweaved parents!" Even this sublimity of impertinence will not, I believe, prevent the falling off of the youngsters. They do not, it is to be feared, quite appreciate the sublime, pure and simple.

These troublesome people who have managed to rot the village by the ears through their absolute unscrupulousness, and their cacodies of proselytism, do not hesitate to interfere with regular churches, and to endeavor to seduce their members. They got, I believe, a thoroughly good dressing last Sunday from the Rev. Mr. McMillan, (Presbyterian, I think), at least I am not mistaken in the reverend gentleman's name.

The *Graphic* has a very remarkable story running for the last two or three months. "She, A History of Adventure." It is by Haggard, the author of "King Solomon's Mines." The plot is worthy of a modern "Arabian Nights"; but there are serious and suggestive thoughts in it, and glances at many modern fads and isms, re-incarnation for one. The current society novel, even in the *Duchess's* hands, has grown sickening, and it is quite refreshing to turn over a leaf of originality and vigorous endeavor, however extravagant. In the *Graphic*, of course, it is illustrated, but the illustrations are somewhat feeble. It would take a Fuseli to produce an Ayesha, a Leo, and a Holly. I suppose it will shortly appear in book-form.

FRANCO-TIMEUR.

### COMMERCIAL.

The past week has witnessed no marked movement in wholesale circles. Prices have ruled steady, and, as the tendency has been upward in nearly all lines during the past six months, profits were consequently better—especially for those who secured stocks before the advance—and the outlook is encouraging. As a rule, merchants speak hopefully, and the trade of 1886 was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

An event that has caused considerable comment during the past week was a fire that occurred on the 6th inst. in premises on Granville Street owned by Mr. Henry Lawson, and occupied by Messrs. Hiseler Bros., hat-makers and furriers. The fire was discovered in the rear of the premises at about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the firemen succeeded, by the most energetic and heroic exertions, in confining its actual ravages to the building in which it originated. The stocks, however, of Messrs. Baldwin & Co., (crockerware), and of James Fortune & Co., (dry goods), were considerably damaged by smoke and water, and, in the case of the first-named firm, by brokage. The firm in whose shop the fire originated had only recently rented the premises, and had their stock insured for \$6,000. Certain circumstances led to a suspicion that there was something crooked about the affair, and a rigid examination was ordered. Detectives were engaged to collect evidence, and the suspicions appear to be made stronger by their investigations. The official enquiry has not been concluded, and we have no wish to prejudge the matter. Still the Hiseler's have been "afflicted" with fires—this being their third visitation—and in each case they have been well insured. It is, therefore, only natural that their underwriters should make careful enquiries before paying over the insurance money. Some very peculiar evidence has already been elicited, and the course and results of the examination will be watched with much interest.

About six thousand immigrants landed at this port from Europe during 1886. We regret to say that very few of them were intending to make permanent homes for themselves in Nova Scotia. Most of them were bound for the western Provinces. It is a pity that the great possibilities of this Province are not properly set before the classes who are likely to emigrate from Europe. The greater part of these immigrants arrive with sufficient capital to give them a fair start, and they become the best class of citizens. We have inherent natural inducements that would make such arrivals prosperous if we could induce them to stop among us. That they do not more generally avail themselves thereof is indisputably due to the fact that no proper effort is made to lay the truths before them that would be calculated to decide them to take up their residence here.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of last week has a very sensible article on "Our Winter Port," from which we copy the following: "Halifax ought to be the winter port of the Dominion, and the efforts she is putting forth to secure that position deserve recognition both from the government and the merchants of the Dominion. Halifax has been successful in opening up a large winter grain trade with the continent of Europe, several cargoes having already been secured for Hamburg and Antwerp by the Hines

Steamship Co. and White Cross Line. She is also increasing her trade with Newfoundland, besides attracting considerable tonnage to her port from the United Kingdom, and we learn from Montreal houses that their goods received and shipped by the Intercolonial route have, on the whole, given great satisfaction. Green fruit arriving from Halifax has been delivered in good order, notwithstanding the extreme cold. It seems to us that the great bulk of the trade now being done via Portland should be transferred to the Intercolonial and Halifax route."

We cordially endorse every word of the above, and are much pleased to note that the superior advantages and facilities offered by our noble harbor are—though tardily—receiving due recognition from Upper Province shippers.

In connection with the Newfoundland trade we may mention that one Montreal firm, (Messrs. James Lord & Co.), have recently chartered five vessels to load 12,000 bbls. of flour, besides butter and provisions, at this port for St. John's. Some of them have already loaded and sailed, while the others will soon follow.

The possibilities that the future holds forth to Halifax as a great trade and shipping emporium—especially after our dry dock is completed—are simply incalculable.

BREADSTUFFS.—The visible supply of wheat continues to increase at a rate of nearly half a million of bushels per week in the United States, and the gross aggregate there exceeds that of last year at this date by about five millions of bushels. Still British dealers continue to cable firm offers which is an indication that the decreased supplies in Great Britain and the continent more than offset the increased stocks on this side. The general credit given to the belief that the early spring will see a war in which several, if not all, the great European powers will be engaged, undoubtedly has a large influence in keeping prices steady with an upward tendency. In Western markets flour has already advanced ten to thirty cents per bbl. from the lowest prices.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, lard, etc., is steady to firm, though actual transactions reported have not been large. The local market is quiet and unchanged. In the West holders are not at all inclined to push sales, believing firmly in future prices. Other preserved and cured meats are also firm.

BUTTER.—There has been nothing unusual in the butter market, which remains steady to firm. Trade has been rather light, being mostly confined to domestic demand, though some shipments are making to Newfoundland and the West Indies.

CHEESE.—Nothing new has transpired in the cheese markets during the past week. The visible supply everywhere is much smaller than it was last year at this time, while the English demand is greater. Still, figures are probably as high now as purchasers will pay, and though present prices may be firmly held, we see no reason to anticipate much, if any further advance.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Several cargoes of Brazil sugar have recently arrived, or are on their way to this port. The markets are dull, and prices favor buyers' interests. Very little is, however, doing. Molasses is quiet, but firm, though beyond supplying a small domestic demand, no movement is made.

FRUITS.—Apples still continue to meet ready sales at good prices in England. Dried fruits are without life, and figures have a drooping tendency.

TEA AND COFFEE.—A further sharp advance in Young Hyson has taken place in London, and in New York and Montreal the tea market has a strong, firm undertone that may lift prices at any moment. Coffee is steady at unchanged prices.

LIVE STOCK.—The wretched condition of the country roads considerably restricts the forwarding of live stock to this market, and the supply is, in consequence, meagre, and the quality of what does come is indifferent. Some lambs were sold at auction a few days since for \$3.05 apiece—a very good figure in view of their poor condition. At private sale, a lot of sheep and lambs were disposed of at \$4.00 for the former and \$3.25 for the latter.

POULTRY is plentiful, in excellent condition, and at reasonable prices.

VEGETABLES are in abundant supply, and prices continue quite low. On Tuesday last, choice hand picked potatoes were auctioned at Liverpool wharf at 23c. per bushel, and sound, good turnips at 28c.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The congregation of Chalmers' church have long been hampered for room for their Sunday School, session house, etc. On Tuesday last the property on the corner of Barrington and Duke Streets, adjoining the church, and comprising the building known as "Whitehall," and a boot and shoe store west of it, was offered for sale at auction under mortgage, and was bought by the church trustees for the low price of \$6,315. It is intended to tear down the present session house and the boot and shoe shop and to erect on their site a two-story brick edifice which will give ample room for all church purposes other than divine services. It has not as yet been definitely decided what to do with the balance of the property thus acquired. All are agreed that the church should be moved to the corner some day. One party is in favor of at once tearing down "Whitehall," moving the church there, and erecting a manse where the church now stands. Another favors leaving this work to be done by a succeeding generation, and meanwhile letting "Whitehall." Two desirable tenants, it is understood, have already tendered for a lease at figures that will pay the interest on the purchase and leave a surplus of \$50 per year. A small faction is in favor of selling the corner, but it is to be hoped that this idea will not prevail, because the church will have to be moved some day, and if the property in question is alienated it can never again be secured on equally favorable terms, and, under existing circumstances, it will be no burden for the church to carry.

FISH.—No demand, no sales. Market in same position as last issue. West India and United States markets about the same.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugar (Cut Loaf, Granulated, Circle A, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C), Tea (Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico), Tobacco (Black, Bright), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, Fancy), and their respective prices.

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Creamery, Lowship Fairy, Morrisburg and Brockville, and their respective prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish items such as Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2, 3), Herrings (No arrivals, No sales, Quotations nominal), Round Shore, Labrador, Bay of Islands, Alewives, Codfish (Hard Shore, Bank, Bay), Salmon (No. 1), Haddock, Hake, Cusk, Pollock, Hake Sounds, and Cod Oil A, along with their prices.

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

LOBSTERS.

Table listing Lobster items such as Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, and their prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items such as Pine (clear No. 1, Merchantable, Small), Spruce (Merchantable, Small), Hemlock (Merchantable), Shingles (No. 1, No. 2), Laths, Hard wood, and Soft wood, along with their prices.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

Table listing various breadstuffs and produce items such as Flour (Graham, Patent high grades, mediums, Superior Extra, Lower grades, Oatmeal, Standard, Granulated, Corn Meal—Halifax ground, Imported), Bran per ton—Wheat, Corn, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Oats, Barley, Feed Flour, Oats per bushel of 34 lbs, Barley of 48, Beans of 60, White Beans, Pot Barley, Corn of 56 lbs, Hay per ton, and Straw, along with their prices.

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provision items such as Beef (Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate), Pork (Mess. American, American clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess), Lard (Tubs and Pails, Cases), Hams (P. E. I.), and their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool, wool skins, and hides items such as Wool—clean washed, per pound, unwashed, Salted Hides, No. 1, Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No. 1, under 60 lbs, No. 2, over 60 lbs, No. 2, under 60 lbs, Cow Hides, No. 1, No. 3 Hides, Calf Skins, Deacons, each, and Lambskins, along with their prices.

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various home and foreign fruit items such as Apples (No. 1 Greenstrains, Other No. 1 Varieties), Oranges (per bbl, Jamaica (new), Valencia), Lemons (per box), Coconuts (per 100), Onions (American, per lb), Foxberries (per bbl new), Grapes (Almeria, kegs), Raisins (New Val), Figs (Elate, small boxes), Prunes (Stewing, per lb), Dates (boxes, new), and their prices.

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St.

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items such as Turkeys (per pound), Geese (each), Ducks (per pair), and Chickens, along with their prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items such as Steers (best quality, per 100 lbs. alive), Oxen, Fat Steers (Helpers, light weights), Wethers (best quality, per 100 lbs.), and Lambs, along with their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## HILDRED.

## CHAPTER I.

The time was noon of a brilliant June day, the place a gloomy office in a London court which belonged to Arley Ransome—a square room that contained tables covered with deeds and papers, iron safes securely fastened, shelves filled with works on the British law and constitution, bill-files that could literally hold no more, maps of different estates lying carelessly open, large inkstands, pens, sheets of blotting paper. There was a mingled odor of parchment and sealing wax. The sun, bright as it was, could not manage to shine into the room—the grim, gloomy windows absolutely refused to admit his rays; yet dark and gloomy as the place appeared, there was a prosperous look about it—an atmosphere of business seemed to pervade it.

Pen in hand, his keen, shrewd face full of deep thought, the owner and occupier, Arley Ransome, sat at the square table, a large parchment deed spread open before him. He was oblivious of everything except the sheet at which he was looking. Drowsy flies hummed and buzzed in the window-panes, and he never heard them; they committed suicide in the great inkstands, and he never saw them. To the shining sun and the bright summer morning he was equally indifferent. He read on and on, the lines of his face relaxing until a cold satirical smile curled his lips. He started as though half alarmed when his clerk, opening the door of the room, suddenly announced—

"The Earl of Caraven, sir."

"I am ready to see him," was the reply. But, before the earl entered, the lawyer quickly folded up and put away the deed that had engrossed his attention.

"Am I too soon?" asked a mellow, indolent voice.

Arley Ransome looked up with a smile at the speaker.

"No, my lord; I was expecting you."

"It is something after the fashion in which a spider expects a fly," said the young nobleman. "There is one thing to be said, I am a perfectly resigned fly. I know that evil hours await me, and I am prepared for them."

The clerk placed a chair, and, at a signal from his master, quitted the room, but the Earl of Caraven declined the proffered seat. He stood by the mantel-piece leaning with careless grace upon it.

"It is not the thing to smoke in a lawyer's office," he said, "but I must ask permission to do so. I shall derive some kind of comfort from it."

Arley Ransome bowed, and the Earl of Caraven applied himself to the task of selecting and lighting a cigar.

"I suppose," he said, "that I should furnish an excellent moral as a lesson for all bad boys."

"You would form an excellent warning, my lord," was the grave reply.

"It is the same thing. And now I am prepared for the worst. What is it?"

Arley Ransome looked at the speaker. There was something of admiration, of pity, and of contempt in the long, lingering glance of those shrewd eyes; yet he could not have looked at a comelier face or figure than those of the young earl.

Handsome, with a worn, haggard kind of beauty that told its own story—that told of days and nights spent in wild dissipation, told of prodigal habits, of an utter absence of self-control; told of an idle, useless, purposeless life of a nature spoiled and vitiated—the face might have been a noble one but for the lines that self-indulgence had marked there. The head was well shaped and proudly set; it was covered with clusters of fair hair, waving in lines of perfect beauty from a broad, white brow. The face itself was clearly cut, with handsome features, dark-blue eyes, clear straight brows; the lips were well shaped, and half hidden by a fair drooping moustache. The figure was tall, well knit, finely formed, with a certain careless, easy grace. The Earl of Caraven, as he stood awaiting his sentence, was a handsome and comely young Englishman in the springtime of life, retaining much of his natural strength and vigor, although he had done his best to destroy them.

There was no trembling, no hesitation in his manner; his easy grace and *nonchalance* did not desert him even while he listened to words that must have been terrible to him.

"Now, Mr. Ransome," he said at last, with haughty impatience, "there is no need, figuratively speaking, to keep the axe suspended over my head; tell me the worst at once."

"The worst, my lord, is utter, irretrievable ruin—ruin so complete and so entire that I do not see a chance of saving one shilling from the wreck."

The earl listened quite calmly; his lips, half hidden by the fair moustache, grew a trifle paler—but there was no flinching in the handsome, haggard face.

"Utter ruin," he repeated. "Well, as they say in bonny Scotland, 'you cannot both eat your cake and have it.'"

"True, my lord," assented the lawyer.

"I have eaten my cake," continued the younger man—"and I do not deny that the taste of it is bitter enough in my mouth—it has turned to ashes, like Dead Sea fruit. Still, it is eaten, and there is an end of it."

"It is eaten indeed," said the lawyer.

"You see no loophole—you can suggest nothing?" said the earl.

"Every loophole is closed, my lord," was the brief reply.

"And you are quite sure, Ransome, that there is nothing left on which I can borrow money—nothing more than I can mortgage?"

"I believe honestly that the only object belonging to the Ravensmere estates which remains unmortgaged, my lord, is yourself," replied Arley Ransome.

"It is equally sure that no one will lend money on me," said Lord Caraven laughingly. "Give me—not the details, but a *résumé*; give me some faint idea of how I stand."

Arley Ransome, lawyer and money-lender, the calm inscrutable man of business, looked at the young earl—perhaps he wondered at his perfect calmness, then he glanced at a sheet of paper lying on the desk.

"It will not be pleasant to hear, Lord Caraven," he said slowly; "but you ask for it. To begin. At the age of twenty-one you succeeded to the Ravensmere estates and title; the estates were clear of all debts and incumbrances; the rent-roll was thirty thousand per annum; there was besides a sum of fifty thousand pounds in the Funds, the savings of the late earl—that is correct, I believe?"

"Quite so," was the curt reply.

"You are now twenty-eight years of age, my lord, and in seven years you have run through a fortune."

"Keep to facts; no comments—plain facts," said the earl.

"The 'plain facts' are these," continued the lawyer—"the fifty thousand went, I believe, to pay the first year's losses on the Derby."

"Yet my horse won," interrupted Lord Caraven.

"The winning of that Derby was your ruin, my lord. After that you continually forestalled your income by borrowing money; then your losses on the turf and the gaming-table were so great that you were compelled to raise a heavy mortgage on the estate; then you borrowed money on the pictures, the plate, and the furniture at Ravensmere. In fact, my lord, briefly told, your situation is this—you are hopelessly, helplessly ruined. You owe sixty thousand pounds mortgage-money; and owe forty thousand pounds borrowed money—and you have nothing to pay it with. You received notice from me six months since that the mortgage-money was called in. Unless it is paid in six weeks from now, the estate—Ravensmere Castle, with all its belongings—passes from you; it will be seized with all it contains."

"And you are quite sure that I can borrow no more?" asked the earl.

"Quite sure, my lord; you have sold all the timber that you could sell, as I told you—the only thing left is yourself."

"Then, unless I repay the sixty thousand pounds in six weeks, Ravensmere becomes the property of the man who lent the money?"

"Precisely so," replied Arley Ransome.

"Then I hope he may live to enjoy it, for I have not sixty shillings. Hush," he continued, seeing that the lawyer was about to speak—"no comments! I am a ruined man, as you say; but I will not submit to criticism. I say frankly that I have been a wicked spendthrift—a prodigal; I say frankly that, if I could begin life again, I would live differently. I have been worse than a fool—I have been a dupe. It is all over now, and I have the price of my folly to pay."

"It is a bitter price, too, my lord. May I ask what you think of doing?"

"You may ask—I know no answer. In six weeks I lose Ravensmere, and with it all sources of income, and, besides that, I am forty thousand pounds in debt, and I have not forty shillings to pay it with. It seems to me there is but one thing to be done."

Arley Ransome looked up anxiously. "What is that?" he asked.

"I had better invest the trifle I have remaining in the purchase of a revolver—you can imagine for what purpose; it will be but a fitting end to such a career as mine. I really do not think, Ransome, that I have had a hundred thousand pounds' worth of pleasure. What comments the newspapers will make upon me! They will head their paragraphs, 'Suicide of a Spendthrift Earl'—they will draw excellent morals and warnings from my fate. Men of my age will read it, and think what a dupe I must have been. It will not be a noble ending for the last of the Caravens."

"It will not indeed," said Arley Ransome.

"I remember that on the day I came of age I meant to do better than this—Ransome, before Heaven I did. They called me the handsome, hospitable earl; now my title is the spendthrift, the ruined earl. There is nothing for it but a revolver. I cannot beg; I cannot work; I cannot live without money and luxury and pleasure; without these I must die."

He spoke calmly, as though he were arranging some plan of travel. Arley Ransome looked admiringly at him.

"How this blue blood tells!" thought the lawyer. "Some men would have cried and moaned, would have asked for time and for pity. He faces ruin much as his ancestors faced death on the battle-field." Then, seeing the earl's eyes fixed on him, he said, "It is a sorry ending, my lord."

"Yes, a sorry ending for the last of the Caravens. My poor father called me Ulric, after one of our ancestors who saved a king's life by his bravery. I have not been a worthy descendant of the Ulric Caraven who received in his own breast the sword meant for his liege lord. There is nothing for it, Ransome, but the revolver. I have lived like a king, I have spent royally—I have given royally too, but that does not matter; I have done good, as I believed; I have lavished thousands; I have gambled and betted; I have poured out wealth like water under my feet. Now it is over; it has been a short life but a merry one. I could not live in poverty. I could not count shillings and pounds, measure, weigh, and calculate. I loathe the name and thought of poverty. As I have lived, so I must die. I deserve no better fate."

Arley Ransome looked at the calm, handsome face.

"You do not seriously mean that you will take your own life, my lord?" he interrogated.

"It seems to be the only thing left for me to take," replied the earl; "I have lost everything else."

"Will you listen to me, Lord Caraven—listen in patience? I have something to say."

The earl laid down his cigar. The lawyer was so earnest, so intent, that he carried the other's weaker will with him.

"I have worked hard all my life," said Arley Ransome—"worked as few men have ever done before—from sunrise to sunset, and often through the long, silent night. I have worked because I love money—because I am ambitious; because I have had an end in view. You know, my lord, that besides practicing as a lawyer I have been, and am now, a money-lender; it is no news to you that I advanced the mortgage-money on Ravensmere, and that, unless you can pay it, the estate becomes mine."

The earl's pale, handsome face flushed hotly. It was hard to picture his grand ancestral home in the plebeian hands of a money-lender.

"There is, as Milton says, a 'lower depth,' and Ravensmere will fall into it," he said.

"It becomes mine," continued Arley Ransome. "The castle, the estate, the plate, the pictures—they are all mine. Now listen, my lord. I have made a fortune; you inherited one, I have made one."

"You might well do so, lending money at a hundred per cent."

"Never mind how it has been made—I have it," said the lawyer; "and my fortune amounts to two hundred thousand pounds."

"Heaven help those by whom you have made it!"

"It has been honestly made. You have gambled, my lord, I have speculated—and my speculations have all turned out well. I have two hundred thousand pounds, and—I have a daughter." His voice sunk, as though he were somewhat ashamed of his words; then he continued, "I have made money because I love it; I want to make a position because I am ambitious. Would to Heaven I had a son! I have spent my life toiling in these gloomy offices; hope has brightened them. Would to Heaven that I had a son to carry out my dreams, my hopes, my plans! If I had a son to succeed me, my lord, I would foreclose at once, and make him master of Ravensmere."

"Thank you," interposed Lord Caraven.

"I have a daughter, and she must take the place I would fain have given to my boy. My lord, I make you this offer. You are a ruined man—you tell me there remains for you no hope, nothing but death. Now I will give you life, liberty, wealth. I will make you greater than any of the Earls of Caraven have been yet. I will give my daughter a dowry of two hundred thousand pounds if you will marry her."

Lord Caraven lost his self-possession for one half-minute; he literally looked as he felt, bewildered.

"I do not understand," he said, slowly.

"Then I will make my meaning even plainer," returned Arley Ransome. "Make my daughter Countess of Caraven, and I, in return, will make you a rich man."

The earl laughed a little incredulous laugh that made the lawyer's face flush.

"Listen, my lord," he said; "wait before you speak. I am ambitious—I am ambitious for my daughter. Make her Countess of Caraven and hear what I will do for you. I will first pay the mortgage-money, the sixty thousand pounds; I will clear the estate of all incumbrances, and you shall have your rent-roll free, I will also pay the forty thousand that you owe leaving you a free man. The rest of the money I shall settle on my daughter for her own use and benefit. Think before you answer me."

"I am not a slave-dealer," was the quiet reply.

"Nor am I, my lord. I am speaking of my daughter, who is no slave."

"Yet you are selling her as a Southern planter might have sold his servants," replied the earl.

"Nothing of the kind, Lord Caraven. I want rank—you want money. Give me rank—I will give you money. It is a fair, honest bargain."

"I have been a spendthrift and a prodigal, but I have not fallen so low as that, Mr. Ransome. I do not think that I shall purchase my life, my safety, my fortune, with a woman's gold."

"It is not a woman's gold; it is mine, my lord," said the lawyer. "Marry my daughter, and you will not have another care in the world. She will be happy, you will be free and wealthy, I shall be content."

"I have known the time," remarked Lord Caraven, "when I should have horsewhipped any man who dared to make such a proposition to me. I imagine all five feeling has become extinct in me. Can you not manage all this for me without asking me to marry your daughter?"

"No," replied the lawyer quietly. "As I have told you, if I had a son, he should have been master of Ravensmere, failing that, my daughter must be his mistress."

"Not with my consent," said the earl haughtily.

"Your refusal to marry her makes her more certainly so. If you refuse—if you prefer ruin, disgrace, dishonor, shame, and death to marrying an innocent girl, whose fortune would set you straight in the world—it is at your own option. If you refuse to make my daughter Countess of Caraven, in two months' time she will be known over the land as Miss Ransome of Ravensmere—you will have gained nothing by your refusal."

The earl saw it, and for the first time during the interview the calmness of his face and manner was broken.

"I have never seen the girl—I do not know if I could endure her. I tell you, Ransome, this affair of yours outrivals the bids in the slave-markets."

"Nonsense, my lord; I have only copied a French custom. All that nonsense about love is but a relic of barbarism. The French are the most civilized of nations. How do they arrange their marriages? Just as I wish to arrange this. Who hears of love before marriage, with them? You want money—I offer you a certain sum, with a fair young wife."

(To be continued.)

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## MINING.

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**THE MINING OUTLOOK.**—The New Year opens most auspiciously for mining, and we gladly note that a number of strong companies have been formed to open up and develop mineral properties. From the westward comes the news of the incorporation of the Dututh and Nova Scotia Mining Company, with a capital of one million dollars. Its promoters and principal officers have been operating the past season at Milpsigate Lake, and have secured other promising properties at Malaga Lake and other parts of Lunenburg and Queens Counties. Mr. Mannheim, the Secretary and Manager of the new company, and Mr. M. Haug, the Treasurer, spent the greater part of last season at Bridgewater, where their pushing business habits and sterling integrity made them general favorites with the people. These western men do not believe in doing things by halves, and the large capital that they have raised proves louder than words their faith in the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia. We believe that Mr. Haug will remain in Dututh, where his extensive business demands his attention, while Mr. Mannheim will make Bridgewater his residence. Capt. Joseph Lloyd, who lately paid a visit to the Province, is a large shareholder in the new company.

The Montreal Manganese Mining Co. will operate in Hauts County, and the capital of \$1,000,000 is a guarantee that they intend to carry on business on an extensive scale. As some prominent New Brunswickers are in the company our New Brunswick correspondent is led to remark, "We think it strange our New Brunswickers should invest their funds in Nova Scotia and elsewhere, especially in manganese mines, while numerous valuable properties of this ore are lying in New Brunswick awaiting the necessary cash for development of same." This may be true, but our correspondent should remember that the manganese of Hauts County is the best in the world, and consequently is always in demand at the highest market price. Besides, he should also remember that the manganese property he reports as showing finely at Petitcodiac, is being developed by Truro parties. The truth is that both Provinces are rich in undeveloped mineral wealth, and successful operations in one Province are bound to help the mining prospects of the other. John Brown, or as he is familiarly known, Miner Brown, who, it is reported, is developing the Petitcodiac property, opened up and worked the celebrated manganese deposits at Tennicape, and in Nova Scotia is considered the very best authority on manganese deposits.

The Egerton Gold Mining Company with a capital of \$40,000, are preparing to open up the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold mine, while it is reported that an American syndicate have purchased extensive copper and iron deposits in Cape Breton, and that the product of the Spring Hill mines for December was larger than ever before. All the different gold districts are being worked to great advantage. Salmon River, Lake Catcha, Cariboo, Moose River, Rawdon, Kenfrew, Oldham, Brookfield, and Caledonia districts are yielding regular returns, and Mooselands, Gold River, Malaga Lake, Milpsigate Lake, Mill Village, Carleton and Kemptville, are being rapidly developed, and when the mills in course of construction are finished, will swell the list of gold producers. Gold has been discovered in Annapolis County, and prospectors in all parts of the Province are preparing for a vigorous campaign as soon as the snow leaves in the spring, and many new and important discoveries will almost certainly be made during the present year.

The New Year is hardly two weeks old and almost all other industries have been at a stand still; but mining is all life and activity. There is no boom, but a steady, well planned advance. The mineral has always been here and now we have the capital to extract it and thorough gold mining men to see that the money is not squandered, but invested to the best advantage. It is probable that during the coming summer smelting works will be erected at Coxheath or Sydney, and that the latter town will in time become the Swansea of this continent. Mr. Bartlett is not idle and the immense iron deposits on the East River, Pictou County, are likely to be extensively worked, and large smelters and iron and steel works erected. The lead deposits at Smithfield may also be attended to, and the peaceful valley of Stewiacke be invaded by not only the laborers employed on the new railroad, but also by hosts of miners and their families. 1887 is likely to prove a most important year in the mining annals of Nova Scotia.

Some very interesting facts regarding the Londonderry Iron Mines, their failure, and its causes, may be gleaned from the following excerpt taken from a very able review of our iron industry given by the Montreal Star:—

In the forests of the Colbequid Hills, in the Province of Nova Scotia, miles away from any road or settlement, a vein of iron ore was years ago discovered. Geologists visited the locality and pronounced the deposits of great extent, and a grant of land was obtained from the Government. A catalan forge was built in 1850, and three years later a small blast furnace was put up, charcoal in both cases was used as fuel, the trees from the forest around being made into charcoal. A small stream ran past the iron mine and was made to drive the blast engine. The iron ore was very pure, so the pig iron made was of superior quality; there was no home market, but it was exported to England, although the iron had to be carted to the nearest shipping point, namely Great Village, six miles from the furnace, and

situated at the entrance to a small tidal river on the Colbequid branch of the Bay of Fundy. Navigation on the upper end of the Bay of Fundy is dangerous; the tides which here rise to the height of 71 feet, run in and out with great rapidity; the river could only be entered at high tide by vessels drawing not more than 12 feet of water, and the navigation to the entrance of the river was had. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway, which eventually was brought within three miles of the furnace (at the expense of permanently lengthening the main line by five miles, and unfavorably affecting the gradients and curvature) made the place more accessible. It was still only a little hamlet in the midst of the forest, but it was self contained, having plenty of ore and timber for making charcoal. There was a demand for the iron, as owing to its superiority the English War office, upon the recommendation of Sir William Fairbairn and others, were using it for the manufacture of ordnance. This was before the age of steel, and, no doubt, the iron commanded a large price, and, altogether, the works were remunerative to their owners.

In 1873, the Acadia Iron Mines, as they were then called, were purchased by a company of a few English capitalists having Sir William Siemens at their head with a capital of two and a half million dollars. Their intention was to make steel directly out of iron ore by a new patented process, invented by Sir William Siemens and also to make coke, pig iron, etc. This the Steel Company of Canada, had its headquarters in England, and managed the Londonderry business from there. They paid \$40,000 in cash and \$60,000 in paid up stock for the Acadia Iron Mines, also \$40,000 for the patent, a total of \$1,040,000.

The accidental location of the little charcoal blast furnace seems to have given rise to the choice of the situation for the new works. It would be difficult to account for the selection in any other way. Works specially designed for the new patented process, with rotators, melting furnaces with regenerative gas producers, two blast furnaces, branch railways to the Intercolonial Railway and the different ore mines, houses, buildings, etc., etc., were built. The scale on which the expenditures were made can best be understood by reference to the item of cost for the manager's house, which came to \$40,000.

The works were completed and got into operation probably at a further expenditure of about \$1,250,000. The new process did not seem to do very well, and after costly experiments and repeated trials, it eventually proved here, as elsewhere, a complete failure. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of tons of expensive machinery had to be broken up, and the melting furnaces and regenerative gas producers were pulled down. A second-hand rolling mill was purchased and some puddling furnaces built, an axle forge with a foundry for car wheels and general castings added, and the product of the works changed from steel to pig iron, bar iron and castings. The place was not now self contained as before; charcoal was no longer the fuel used, so the trees were of little use, except for timbers in the iron mines. What was wanted was coal and coke, and although at the time of the purchase, coal was supposed to be on the property, it has never yet been actually discovered. The coal field of Pictou is 51 miles to the eastward, that of Cumberland, 45 miles to the westward. Limestone in considerable quantities is required and is obtained from Brookfield, 25 miles to the eastward. When, after having paid freight on all these materials, iron is made out of them, there is no outlet but by the same Intercolonial railway, the distance by rail to Montreal being 77½ miles.

(To be Concluded.)

The following are the official returns for the month of December, 1886:

District	Mill	Tons Crushed	Oz. Gold
Whiteburn	The McGuire	30	85½
Lake Catcha	Cambridge	14½	13
"	Oxford	33½	206½
Dar's Hill, Salmon River	The Dufferin	926	303
East Rawdon	Rawdon	460	156½
"	McNaughton	87	110
Sherbrooke	Crow's Nest	82½	35½
"	Goldenville	84	25½
"	Miners	53	14½
Uniacke	Uniacke Co's	77	20½
"	Queen's	70	8½
Stormont	Tributers	57½	27½
Oldham	Oldham Gold Co's	119½	225½

Those having friends at the Rawdon Gold Mines will be pleased to learn that they now have a tri-weekly mail service via Mount Uniacke Station on the W. & A. Ry. The mail leaves the mines on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ONTARIO.—An air compressor, capable of driving three drills, is in course of erection at the East End Silver Mountain mine.

Messrs. G. H. Nicholson & Co. of New York, proprietors of the Albee mines, have purchased from the Eastern Townships Bank, together with all the movables, the Hartford and Capol mines. This property was owned and worked for many years by the Canadian Copper and Sulphur Co. Limited, but owing to financial difficulties they were obliged to close down some two years ago and the property was all acquired by the Eastern Townships Bank at Sheriff's sale. The new owners will resume operation in the above mines at an early date.

A quartz nugget taken from Granite creek was recently sold to Mr. I. Fisher, of the Bank of British Columbia, New Westminster. It weighed 34 ounces, and after allowing 50 per cent for quartz, is valued at \$340.

## THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE

### Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREEK, M. D., Newport.]

In almost every state of the neighboring union, representative Patrons of Husbandry have, during the past month, assembled in annual session in the several State Granges. Our exchanges are full of reports of these sessions, and, if we may fairly judge of the condition and prospects of our Order under the jurisdiction of the National Grange from these reports, at no previous time in its history has it been in such excellent and promising condition. The membership is not nearly so large as it has been, but real effective strength bears no relation to numbers. Hundreds of thousands have left the Order because they did not reap the "financial advantages" anticipated, and in too many cases promised—as a lure, who were incapable of appreciating the principles, the aims, the educational, social, and other solid advantages of the Order; but it may be taken for granted, that those who have remained have done so because they do fully appreciate the Order at its true value.

The official and unofficial utterances at these State Grange sessions evince not only zeal and enthusiasm for and determination to prosecute the noble principles and objects of the Order, but talent, education, broad views and keen perceptions. We may be prejudiced, but we do not hesitate to express the opinion, founded upon a comparison of these reports with those of other conventions and sessions of societies and orders, that representative assemblies of Patrons of Husbandry compare favorably, all things considered, more than favorably, with all competitors or rivals.

It is said that there is "nothing new under the sun," and history confirms the truth of the saying, but the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, which of course includes the grand gatherings of farmers, is a distinct characteristic of the age, and one which indicates the dominance of Agriculture.

The "American Grange Bulletin" in its report of the session of the Ohio State Grange says:—

"For many years it has been our privilege to meet with deliberative bodies of men and women, and as we sat upon the stage in the Woodland Opera House this morning and looked over this large body of delegates and visitors, representatives of the farmers of Ohio, we were forced to admit that we had never seen a more distinguished looking body of men and women. True, they were not as elaborately dressed, nor did they make as much effort to display their talents as many others we have seen, but for sound sense and good judgment, they are seldom equalled."

Nor does the Order at these representative gatherings fail to receive the public recognition which its worth and importance commands. Mayors of cities in which the National and State Granges hold their sessions, tender public receptions, and welcome them as the representatives of Agriculture; and Governors of States vie with civic officials in honoring the hand that holds the plough and the bread.

This is as it should be, it is but recognizing Agriculture as the basis of national wealth and prosperity, and the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry as its organized and worthy representative, the representative too of principles and purposes, which carried out, would insure probity, peace and prosperity, and that will solve the Gordian knot which binds to the chariot of capital, the yoke in which labor toils as a slave.

Our Order seeks no forcible solution of the "Labor question." Strike or boycott edicts come not from National, Dominion, State or Provincial Granges. It seeks not to unlawfully hasten the dominion, which is by Divine right and ordination, and which shall be fulfilled when "swords shall be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks."

During the present month the Division Granges of the Maritime Provinces will hold their annual sessions. We hope to receive reports of these sessions. Hants Division Grange met at Upper Kannelcook on Thursday, 6th inst. The Worthy Secretary promises a full report for publication next week.

We shall not undertake to lecture certain of our Grange contemporaries, but we do undertake to say that the style of writing in which partizan journalists indulge, in the heat and rancor of political strife, is not in accordance with Grange ethics, and is in direct violation of every Patron's solemn obligations and the teachings of our Rituals.

Do our brothers really desire to blacken each others characters, and bring into disrepute, possibly ruin, the institutions of which they are the able managers? It would be more manly, more reputable to fight with the pen out of the fist, and to blacken eyes rather than characters and institutions, especially, as is the case with the latter, a great deal of honest and unoffending capital is involved.

We shall not undertake to defend or assail either side. The Queen's English does not receive the best of treatment at our own hands, so we cannot consistently champion it. We must laugh at, though condemn, "Rory's" irresistible humor, and what is intended for wit, even though it be no more successful than the terpsichore an efforts of a giraffe.

But one word more have we to say in this connection. The Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association, has a larger amount at risk; (\$5,896,033 in Grange Branch alone); a larger number of policies in force;

and took a larger amount of new business during the past year than any other of the 67 purely mutual companies of Ontario. This fact would seem to place it above potty assaults. Even those who assail it insure in it.

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers Association of Nova Scotia will be held in Witter's Hall, Wolfville, Jan. 19th and 20th, 1887. All are welcome to attend, and invited to join the Association. The ladies are particularly invited. Specimens of new varieties of apples are especially desired; also sections of branches or trees showing any form of disease or insect, for examination by the Dominion Entomologist. Contributions of flowers will be thankfully received. It may be confidently anticipated this will be the most interesting and instructive meeting ever held by the association. (See programme.) Come prepared to take part in the discussions and hear of our success and failures in growing and marketing fruit. A question box will be placed on the Secretary's table. Persons wishing information will write questions and deposit them in the box, from which they will be read previous to the close of each session.

The manager of the W. & A. R. and the General Superintendent of the I. C. R. have kindly consented to make the usual reduction in fares.

PROGRAMME—Wednesday, 10 a. m., Meeting of Executive: 11 a. m., Gen. Meeting of Association; Reports, Secy., Treas. and Auditor; Presid. n's Annual Address; Questions and Answers. 2 p. m., Fruit Committee's Report; Discussion on New Fruits; "Fruit Growing in Canada, present and future prospects," by Prof. W. Saunders, Chief Dir. Dom. Experimental Farms; Discussion, "Fruit Growing in 1886," by Dr. Henry Chipman, Grand Pre; Questions and Answers. 7 p. m., "The Fungus Spot on the Fumouse," by Prof. D. G. Penhallow, McGill College, Montreal. "The Objects and Results of Certain Experiments in an Apple and Plum Orchard," by Prof. Hind, Windsor. "Canadian Fruit at the Col. and Ind. Exhibition," by the Secy., Questions and Discussion. Thursday, 10 30, Election of Officers; Reports of Special Committees; Miscellaneous Business. 2 p. m., "The Evaporation of Fruit, its cost and profit," by Prof. H. W. Smith, Prov. Agricultural School, Truro; "Diseases and Insects Injurious to Fruits, and how to cope with them," by Prof. Fletcher, Dom. Entomologist, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa; Discussion; Questions and Answers. 7.30 p. m., Annual Dinner in the College Dining Hall; Addresses by members of Prov. Govt. and other distinguished guests.

By order,  
Port Williams, Jan. 10, '87.

C. R. H. STARR,  
Secy.-Treas.

**WARMING POULTRY FOOD.**—Experienced breeders appreciate the importance of warming the food for poultry during the cold weather, but many farmers as well as novices do not seem to, as they do not practice it. Our method is to warm all the food, whether mixed or cracked or fed whole. In feeding whole corn, warm it thoroughly in the oven, nearly parching it, and then let it cool off sufficiently to admit of the fowls eating it without discomfort. The cooked food which is fed from time to time should be given warm, and, when necessary, warmed over from time to time. It is surprising what a difference warm food will make in the supply of eggs during the continuance of cold weather, and especially so if the fowls are well sheltered and properly cared for otherwise. There is even more in the care and food than there is in the mere breed, and if this fact were born in mind there would be less dissatisfaction with the results from the poultry in winter. It will take but a few minutes to do this warming of the feed before each feeding time, and it is time well spent, and it repays manyfold for the trouble.

**PROTECTING YOUNG TREES FROM RABBITS.**—Not the least of the enemies of young orchard trees is the rabbit, and we fear he will be such as long as our Orange Orange hedges remain. The rabbit will not injure the trees in summer, when he has an abundance of succulent food; but in winter the tender bark is to him a dainty that he will partake of if it is not made distasteful to him or he is not frightened away. To frighten him from the trees is not easy. We have tried effectually the plan of tying white cloths around the tree, and found to our sorrow that the rabbit soon ceased to fear them. Making the snow into a solid mound about the tree will keep away mice but not rabbits, though it is often said it would. The rabbits will mount the mound and nibble away. Besides, we don't have snow half the time during the winter. The best way is to make the bark distasteful to the rabbit. He likes neither blood, nor grease, nor the odor of flesh. Hence, when you butcher, take the waste parts of the animals, and with these parts rub the trunks as far up as the rabbits can reach. The rabbits never nibble a tree so treated, while the grease or blood remains.

Colts are sometimes constitutionally weak in the joints. This weakness may be out-grown by lapse of time by good feeding. The food should be chiefly oats of last year's growth and good timothy hay, with no clover; bran in the form of a mash should also be given. It will help very much to apply the following stimulating blister to the joints on each side:—Two drachms of Spanish fly and one ounce of lard. Rub a piece as large as a chestnut on each part, and in four days apply sweet lard and wash off with warm water and soap.

A large proportion of the food of our animals is used to keep up the temperature of the body to about one hundred degrees. Cold weather, damp barn-yards, cracks in the barn or sheds, want of bedding and exposure to storms, greatly increase the consumption of food to no good purpose. Much more regard is now paid to the comfort of our stock in these respects than formerly. We think, however, many fail to realize the loss of food sustained by compelling animals to drink ice-cold water. Water as it comes

fresh from the well has a temperature of about fifty-five degrees. When allowed to stand until frozen over and the ice then broken, and pieces of ice suffered to remain in the water, the temperature speedily falls to thirty-five degrees. Experiments are reported which seem to show that it pays to artificially warm the drinking water for milk cows. Be this as it may, no one can doubt that water at fifty five degrees is cold enough for health. The water that an animal drinks has to be raised to the temperature of its body, say one hundred degrees. And, of course, it requires much more fuel in food to raise a pailful of water from thirty-five degrees to one hundred degrees than a pailful of fresh water from fifty-five degrees to one hundred degrees. If the heat required to warm the pailful of water twenty degrees was derived from hay, or straw, or grain, the loss would not in many cases be severely felt. But, as a matter of fact, this heat is obtained from the consumption of fat and flesh or butter and cheese. This is expensive fuel. We are all aware that it is not always easy to furnish animals water free from ice. We fill the trough with water, and the cows, and sheep, and horses do not drink as much as we expected, and the next morning there is a thick layer of ice upon the water. In such a case, break the ice in as large pieces as possible and pull them out with a potato hook or rake. Do not leave them to melt in the water. Pump plenty of fresh water for the animals.

When the snow is knee-deep and everything sealed with ice, hens will require the best of care. A hen is so helpless in the snow as though she had no legs at all. She must have some place, however, where food, water and the dust-bath are accessible, for she will not lay if compelled to crouch on the floor beneath the roosts. With snow on the ground the world is a wilderness to hens; they have no inducement to lay, and will quickly defer egg production until spring invites them to begin. The food at such times should be given warm and on boards. A clean place should be made for them, and the house rendered as comfortable as possible. The main factor in egg production in winter is warmth and dryness. It may involve labor to remove enough snow to afford them room, but it must be done, or there will be no eggs. The value of a good, warm shed will be more appreciated by the hens when snow is on the ground, for they prefer to be in the open air during the day-time, and their health is greatly improved thereby.

We would educate the girls in such a way that they can step beyond the walls of their homes and make themselves useful. They should be made familiar with horticulture in all its departments; bee-keeping can be made very profitable; the care and rearing of poultry are within their scope; besides, a score or more of other useful accomplishments, by which a woman educated—practically educated—in all these things, can earn enough to hire all the help she needs, both indoors and out, and often bring still more to the family treasury than her husband can from his farm, besides the comforts and luxuries thus obtained from her enterprizes; and what is of vastly more value to her and her household, she will get the sunshine and open air, retain perfect health and reason, live a long and useful life, rear her family in comfort, who, and the world, will rise up and call her blessed. Does this seem like an idle dream? Those who are interested in the coming generations of women who will live upon the farm, can leave no more enduring monument to their memories than a school well established for their education in all those things that will make women something more than mere drudges or machines—make them noble, useful women in the highest, truest sense.

The eye in farm animals, as well as in the human being, indicates character. The placid eye of the Jersey cow shows that she has a kind disposition; the subdued fire or flash of the eye of the trotter indicates its spirit. A large, prominent eye denotes intelligence, and usually courage. The horse with such an eye will be an agreeable driver, and is rarely a shy or a runaway. In cattle we desire a quiet, docile disposition, that the beef animal may not lose flesh by violent exertion, that the bull may not be dangerous, and that the cow may be tractable. Hence, in selecting cattle for any purpose, we should look for an eye with a calm, placid, deep expression. The cow that will nose you when you are milking her has such an eye; so has the steer that will follow gently after you when you have the feed basket on your arm. This is not to be confounded with the dull, lifeless eye, which indicates stupidity and slowness, objectionable in all animals, especially in horses and work cattle. The desirable eye is always bright and full, and full of expression. A small eye usually indicates stubbornness. The eye of the hog shows its peculiar disposition. But the eye may be too lively. A restless eye is evidence of a highly organized, nervous temperament, and fire in it often shows a vicious disposition. Hence it is to be avoided in cattle and farm horses.—*American Agriculturist.*

Flesh wounds (cuts and bruises) can be readily healed by a few applications of Salvation Oil.

All over the world Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is making its way, and at every place it reaches consumptive people are seldom met. 25 cents.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price two to five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

#### A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

## "BELL" ORGANS AT THE COLONIAL. PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY.

In musical instruments, certainly Messrs. W. Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., have reason to be proud of their success, and it is universally conceded that their display was about the most prominent in their line.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, personally congratulated them on having the most handsome exhibit—the stand itself, a work of art in design and fitting, having been erected at a cost, it is said, of \$300. The wood-work is in enameled white, and real gold handsomely carved, and the drapery is in silk plush and Indian muslin.

The Marquis of Lorne, and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, after thoroughly testing the instruments made and exhibited by the different manufacturers, decided to buy one of the illuminated pipe top "Bell" organs. This sale was followed by others to the R. E. Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Andhra, India, and Sir Robert Alcock, each of whom purchased one of their large and handsome organs.

The popularity of this instrument is growing more extensively every year in the British Isles, and on the continent, confirming the critical judgment of experts, who have pronounced them superior to all others for purity of tone and pleasing design.

In the Citadel of Quebec, a "Bell" organ graces its drawing-rooms for the use of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lan-downe, and in far distant Victoria, B. C., Lady Douglass selected a "Bell" organ for her use.

Perfection in these instruments has only been attained after years of experience and study, by using the best material and employing none but skilled and practical workmen. Messrs Bell & Co. have produced an organ without an equal.

Prominent English organists, who have tried them at the Exhibition, have been delighted with them. *The Invention*, a journal published in London, says: "The excellence of workmanship and quality of the 'Bell' organs, leave only one verdict possible to any expert who cares to personally inspect them, as we have done for ourselves, and we have pleasure in expressing our views as greatly pleased with the genuine organ tone brought out in their instruments."

*The Music Trades Journal* says:—"That Messrs. Bell & Co. are now doing a very flourishing business, which ought certainly to be much extended as a result of their handsome exhibit at the Colonies, and it is gratifying to note that the judges at the Exhibition have endorsed our opinion as to the excellence of their instruments."

We understand that Messrs. Bell & Co. have received the Gold Medal at the Liverpool Exhibition, which has just closed.

W. H. JOHNSON,  
121 & 123 Hollis Street, Halifax  
is the Solo Agent for the "Bell"  
Organs for Nova Scotia.

## Pianos! Pianos! W. H. JOHNSON

Commences the year 1887, (14th year in Business) with a very large stock of the choicest PIANOS, by the best American and Canadian Manufacturers, and including

KNABE,  
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WHELO'K,  
HALLET & DAVIS,  
STEVENSON,  
NEWCOMB, AND  
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Which will be sold very LOW FOR CASH, or on easy terms of payment. This, being the dull season of the year, is a most favorable time

## TO BUY PIANOS.

W. H. JOHNSON,  
121 & 123 Hollis Street, Halifax.

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## MacKinlay's Map

—OF THE—  
MARITIME PROVINCES  
Beautifully Colored, Mounted on Rollers  
and Varied.

Size—5 ft., 6 inches, by 4 ft. 6 inches.

PRICE \$5 00.

IN BOOK FORM MOUNTED ON CLOTH \$5 50.

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Explosives, Detonators, Fuse  
Steel Candles, Picks, Shovels,  
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Woven Wire and Russia Iron Screens,  
Dynamite Heaters, Washing Pans,  
And everything required for

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"HIGH GRADE" GOODS

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GENERAL HARDWARE,  
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Headquarters in Maritime Provinces for  
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KING'S HOTEL,  
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The above Hotel is thoroughly fitted up for the  
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F. W. CHRISTIE,  
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## What the Druggists Say!

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil &c. for a number of years and know it to be one of the oldest as well as (especially of late) one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, and all lung diseases. The sale of it (Puttner's Emulsion) is steadily increasing, and is far in excess of all other preparations of the kind in the market combined. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

Brown & Webb, Wholesale Druggists,  
John K. Bent, Wholesale & Retail Drugst.  
J. Giffrey Smith, Disp'g & Family Chem.  
Thomas W. Walsh, Popular Druggist,  
Jas. R. Gordon, late R. N. Druggist,  
Thos. M. Power, Disp'g & Family Chem.  
Geo. Irwin, Dispenser and Family Chem.  
W. H. Hamilton, Manager Apothe Hall,  
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Whol. Druggists,  
Henry A. Taylor, Disp'g & Family Chem.  
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A. A. Woodhill, " " "  
R. A. Nisbet, " " "  
J. H. Macgregor, " " "  
Brown, Ross & Co., " " "  
R. McFarbridge, M.D., " " "  
W. H. Simson, Ph.G., " " "

(ADVERTISEMENT)

## THE SLEIGH DRIVE.

One bright moonlight night in February, when the snow lay deep on the roads and fields, a jolly party of some ten couples left Halifax in one of Casey's big sleighs, bound for Bedford. It was a beautifully clear, calm night, and the merry peals of laughter from the occupants of the sleighs were echoed and re-echoed on the keen frosty air. The sleighing was impeded by frequent "bunkers," into which the sleigh pitched and rose with sudden jerks, like a vessel riding over rough seas, but this only served to heighten the hilarity of the party, and give the young men the much coveted opportunity of stealing their arms around their sweethearts, and thus preventing them from being thrown from their seats. All parties seemed free to admit that an ounce of this kind of prevention was worth a ton of cure. The four spirited greys whirled the sleigh along at the top of their speed, and mile after mile was passed over amidst a confusion of jingling bells, songs with ringing choruses, tooting horns, and even the staid lieutenant was greeted with roars of laughter. Could more certain proof be adduced of the soothing effects of sleighing? In any other circumstances it would have been a case of real slaying. Bedford Basin was frozen over, and the party were soon gliding over its smooth surface, and in less than an hour from the time of starting, the four perspiring horses came to a standstill in front of Beech's hotel at Bedford. As soon as wraps had been removed, the fiddler tuned up his instrument, and a dance was improvised in the spacious dining room. All the girls were pretty, but one of their number attracted more than usual attention, and was universally admitted to be the belle of the evening. There was a subtle charm about her that none could resist, (a judicious use of Mayflower Cologne was the cause, but he was too knowing to divulge the secret), and the young men almost fought for the privilege of having her as a partner in the dance. This universal devotion excited some jealousy, and one pouting beauty spoke of her as a designing mix, but with this trifling exception, nothing marred the enjoyment of the evening, which was brought to a close by one of Beech's appetizing suppers. Of course, it failed to tempt the delicate appetites of the young ladies, who just took a bite, don't you know! but truth compels us to say that had they been present, the parable of the loaves and fishes would have been rendered additionally wonderful. It was midnight before the party started on their return, and the driver, whose nerves had been strung by the music—pulled the wrong rein just as he was about driving on the ice of the Basin, and in a second a chorus of shrieks from the girls proclaimed that the whole party had been dumped into a snow bank. The party were soon extracted from the snow in a more or less battered condition, and as some of the young ladies had received painful sprains and bruises, it was decided to return to the hotel and wait until the sleigh had been righted and the broken harness adjusted. Fortunately, Beech's was close by, and on the return of the party, Mrs. Beech met them in the parlor with a bottle of Simpson's Liniment in one hand and Price's Glycerine cream in the other, which she proceeded to apply to the bruises and sprains with most soothing effect. Much to the disgust of the young men the true two-penny salve could not be applied (maledictions on the head of the inventor of these gags) as the party was too well chaperoned. In a few minutes all pain had vanished, and the company were laughing over the ridiculousness of the situation. All but one. The poor fiddler had tied up his favorite instrument in its blue bag, and had buttoned it up in his overcoat. When the crash came, it had gone to "eternal smash," from which even Brown Brothers & Co.'s best Glue could not reclaim it, and he was sorrowing over "as one who has no hope." A liberal subscription did not mend matters, and even the delights of the return drive (which was accomplished without further accident) failed to rouse him from his gloom.

Simpson's Liniment relieves and cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bruises, Sprains, Neuralgia, Scald Head, Swellings, Tumors, Contraction of the Muscles, Frost Bites, Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Stiff Joints, Lame Back, Spinal Complaint, Inflammation, Chills, Pain in the Back, Side, Chest, or other part of the body, Asthma, Colic, Diphtheria, Quiusy, Sore Throat, and other numberable Pains and Aches to which mankind is subject. It is also valuable for the many accidents and diseases with which horses and other animals are afflicted.

**LEMON CAKE.**—Three eggs, one tumbler milk, three quarters tumbler butter, two and one-half tumblers sugar, four tumblers of flour, juice and rind of two lemons, one teaspoon soda.

Simpson's Jamaica Ginger is particularly recommended for cramps and pains in the stomach. A few drops gives to that organ a glow and vigor equal to a glass of brandy or other stimulant without any debilitating effects.

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**PERKINSON'S DIPHTHERIA WASH**—Highly recommended as a cure for Diphtheria.

**LAND MINERAL SPRING WATER**—For Bright's Disease and Urinary Complaints.

**DOUGHERTY'S ANTISEPTIC INHALER**—For the permanent cure of Catarrh, etc.

**FRENCH CAKE**—One cup milk, three cups flour, two cups sugar, one half-cup butter, three eggs, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda, raisins, and spice to taste.

Parents are often greatly distressed to see their children grow dull and listless. They mope around the house, refuse to play, cry on the least provocation, and nothing seems to please or amuse them. They make complaint of sickness, and no trace of disease can be found, yet day by day they grow thinner and thinner, until they become only shadows of their old selves. Medical scientists teach us that the body is composed largely of phosphorus, lime and iron, the bones consisting almost altogether of phosphorus and lime, and the blood containing a large quantity of iron, whilst the three are diffused throughout every part of the system. In those baffling cases it may be safely assumed that the children are suffering from a want of one or more of these three elements, and the parents should at once give them a regular course of treatment with Simpson's Chemical Food. This is a combination of iron, lime and phosphorus, and supplies the run down systems of the children with the elements in which they are deficient. Its effects are marvellous, and it is equally beneficial to old and young. Women who are run down from nursing, or who are troubled with the diseases peculiar to their sex; the business man whose system has been run down by over-work; all those complaining of loss of appetite, impoverished blood and general debility, will find Simpson's Chemical Food a never-failing remedy. Compounded only by W. H. Simpson, P. H. G. Ask for Simpson's Chemical Food, and take no other.

A gentleman travelling through the Annapolis Valley, was surprised to see on every farmer's well, the magic words—"Buy Simpson's Liniment." "What a queer place to put an advertisement," exclaimed he to an old farmer. "No," was the reply, it is most appropriate, every one using it is sure to get well. I was crippled with the rheumatism, but a few bottles of Simpson's Liniment has made me a new man." "Well, well, well," replied the gentleman, as he walked away, and that is just what all people who use the Liniment are joyfully crying.

**COFFEE CAKE**—One cup coffee as prepared for the table, one cup butter, one cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup raisins, five cups flour, one teaspoon soda, spice with cloves and cinnamon.

**WORMS**—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of lozenges is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially for children. Abbott's Worm Tablets will be found to be the best preparation to destroy and eradicate these pests. Children cry for them. They contain no mercury or other mineral poison. For sale at Brown Bros. & Co.'s.

**SQUASH FRITTERS**—One pint cooked squash, one pint milk, two eggs, a little salt, flour enough to make them turn easily on the griddle.

What looks nicer than a good set of clean teeth. If you wish to preserve yours, use Dr. C. K. Fiske's Lavodent, manufactured by Brown Bros. & Co.

**POOR MAN'S PUDDING**—Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of suet, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste, boil two hours, use with sauce.

Remember the place to get the best

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**

**Pure Spices, Flavoring Essences,**

**DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

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**Piper Heidsieck Champagne.**  
50 baskets of Piper Heidsieck's Celebrated Champagne, in quarts and pints.

**Graham's Port.**  
10 hhd's. Graham's one diamond and three diamond Port. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Plymouth Gin.**  
25 cases Coates' Celebrated Plymouth Gin. Just received per S. S. Milanese from London.

**Hennessy's Brandy.**  
150 cases Hennessy's \* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Lerond's Brandy.**  
25 quarter casks and 30 octaves and 300 cases Lerond's Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Martell's Brandy.**  
150 cases Martell's \* and \*\*\* Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Bass's Ale.**  
100 hhd's. Bass's Pale Ale Bottled by Patterson & Hubbert's in quarts and pints. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Islay Blend Whiskey.**  
150 cases Celtic, Mackie's and Williams' Islay Blend Whiskey. Just received and for sale by

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196, 200 & 204 HOLLIS ST.  
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**W. F. FOSTER,**  
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**YOU** can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes: all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Never not delay. Write us nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Shipping & Commission Merchant  
500 hhd's Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands  
150 hhd's Pillsbury's best Flour  
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